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Established 1887

Citing U.S. Vote, Angola Says It Has Self-Defense Right

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON — Angola said

Wednesday that conditions have
been created for it to invoke a UN been created for it to invoke a UN Charter provision giving countries under attack the right to "individual or collective self-defense."

The official Angolan news agency, quoting a Cabinet statement, did not specify whether the government meant that it believed it could gell in the bale of outside

could call in the help of outside countries. Cuba has troops stationed in Angola.

The Cabinet statement, issued in

Luanda, said the United States' veto of a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's incursion into Angola had created conditions for Angola to fall back on Article 51 of the UN Charter,

the news agency reported.

Article 51 guarantees the right of countries under armed attack to individual or collective self defense" until the Security Council has taken measures "to maintain international peace and security."

'Misunderstandine'

In a related matter, the United States announced Wednesday that it would boycott an emergency session Thursday of the UN General Assembly on South-West Africa (Namibia), but later reversed itself, saying it would participate.

A spokesman for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations said that, since the issue will be debated in the assembly's regular session starting Sept. 15, "we see no reason to participate in a debate on it now." Later, however, a U.S. spokeswoman said that there had been "a misunderstanding," and that the United States would par-

ticipate in the emergency session.
The United States, Britain,
France, Canada and West Germany have been trying for three years to achieve an independence plan for Namibia. Foreign ministers of the group are expected to meet at the United Nations on Sept. 24 to discuss proposals aimed at meeting South Africa's objections to the plan through constitutional guarantees for Namibia's white

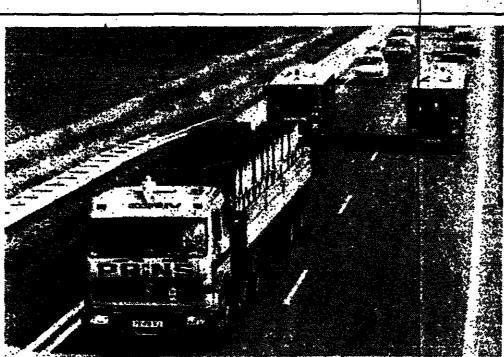
minority.

Meanwhile, South Africa on
Wednesday identified the Soviet soldier it claims to have captured during its incursion into Angola as Sgt. Maj. Nickolay Feodorovich

He was captured last week when South African forces ambushed a joint Angolan guerrilla convoy about 30 miles (48 kilometers) in-side Angola, a Defense Ministry spokesman said in Cape Town.

The Soviet Union remained silent on South Africa's announce ment, and Western diplomats in Moscow said the country would probably await proof of the claim before acting.

The South African Defense Ministry spokesman also said two lieutenant colonels were among (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Dutch Dumping Draws Protest

Dutch police vans on Wednesday escorted a truckload of nuclear waste, packed in concrete, from a ouclear research center at Petten to the Limuiden harbor. Near Petten, police dragged demonstra-tors off the road leading to the research center; one policeman was hurt. A ship was to take the waste, and additional waste picked up in Belgium, to a dumping site off the Spanish coast



Washington Languishes as Power Brokers Take a Vacation

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - These are still the dog days of the Washington summer. The heat comes up with the dawn and hangs on all day, thick and breathless as samma

steam, stealing the lifeblood of a city that thrives on high political drama. The homidity and the temperature climb in tandem and by the time the morning newspaper arrives, the crickets' chirping has swelled to a full-volume chorus. It is another doldrum day; the capital belongs to hordes of tourists, and the power brokers who give it purpose and

energy are gone. The business of Washington, of course, is government, and the marrow of government is power. Lose the people who exercise that power, and there remains only a lifeless city, a political skeleton slumbering in the hot, humid summertime. To find those people these days, you do not use a Washington telephone directory.

President Reagan is off riding horse-back and chopping wood in California, a land many Washingtonians refer to sim-ply as The West, as though it were some kind of frontier or alien planet. The 535 members of Congress and most of their 18,000 staff members are lost somewhere in the outer reaches of America. But when Mr. Reagan returns on Thursday, the beat will pick up again.

Meese 3d, counselor to the president. "The whordid-what-to-whom-and-when, all that sort of thing, which really has no impact on the ultimate decision or on what really happened. I'm surprised with the almost obsessive absorption in that kind of internal detail here."

This is a town where cab drivers talk politics, not sports, and people casually mention the name Al, just assuming you know they are speaking of Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state. Take that fornia for the month of August and a few

Al Uliman, for instance, who represented Oregon in Congress from 1957 to 1980, used to make the obligatory trips back home every August, as do all congressmen, but Oregon was not really home. The Democratic congressman did not even have a house there, and his true constituency was on Capitol Hill. When he was defeated for re-election - after finalpurchasing a house in Oregon as a matter of political expediency - he did not

It becomes Las Vegas without crap tables, the **New York Philharmonic without violins**

days of September, and you rob Washington of its excitement, its raison d'être. It becomes Las Vegas without crap tables, the New York Philharmonic without violins, baseball played in an empty stadium.

"When the National Security Council starts meeting in Los Angeles, you know you're seeing a sign of the times," said a British diplomat. "I mean, the Washington Establishment always thought that the decision-making process inherently be-

longed to Washington.
"What happens if Haig and all those people find out that there's civilization west of the Rockies and actually like all the wonderful things in California and decide to stay? Can you imagine how threat-ening that thought is to the Old Guard in

The diplomat, of course, was not entirely serious. But Washington does have a way of isolating itself from life beyond the Potomac, of operating in a bureaucratic vacuum that turns a deaf ear to mum-blings from the heartland. It is a company town that functions on crisis and produces policy and, if you are part of the ma-chinery, it is difficult to imagine that any place else really counts quite as much.

leave Washington. Like so many others who have known the pleasures of power, he had become wedded to the town.

Once chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, he now does consulting work out of a small office and sometimes has to spell his last name when leaving telephone messages with secretaries. Washington is like that, casting the losers into a sort of endless season of Augusts, replacing them with new stars who have crossed the Potomac to oil the gears of government.

"Every time the cop outside the Longworth Building saw me coming, he'd say hello and press the pedestrian button so I could get across Independence Avenue, said one of Mr. Uliman's former researchers, an unemployed and unrepentant

Losing the 'Perks'

"The day we lost the election, he just turned away and pretended he didn't see me. He never changed the light for me again. So you lose the 'perks' but being out of power lets you discover what it's like to live a normal life. You forget that not everyone works 12- and 14-hour

"I even got to the supermarket at 11 one Tuesday morning instead of running in at 9 p.m. in a parc to get home and feed the children. Thee were three or four other people there, just poking around like me, comparing prices, seeing what was new. I dropped abox of frozen peas. handed them back with a big smile and you could tell he was inding out how the rest of the world lives

The "nice white-hared man" was John B. Anderson, the forner Illinois congressman who had just lost is independent bid to become president of the United States.

Probably, in no other American city do more people work loger hours for some undefined reward other than money. Although the legions of laceless bureaucrats may pour out of theiroffices at the strike of 5 p.m., the people with power start their days at breakfar meetings and end them at cocktail partis

One of the Sense's hardest taskmasters, Sen. William croxmire, gets up at 5:30 every morning uns to work and usually does not leave his office until the night-time janitors have taken over the Dirksen Office Building. So, was the Wis-consin Democrat cabying a few days off this August? "Oh, nt" said an aide. "He never takes vacation"

"For the worksholt, vacations can be a depressing experience," said Steven Wolin, a Washington psychiatrist. "Their reason for being is sort of cut out from under them. They're left with a real emptiness.

"Washington work an gobble a person up but he very rewading. Worksholics are seemingly at the to of power. There's public attention and ocial gratification. They are more combitable in achievement-oriented arenas uch as Washington provides where you can overinvest in suc-

55 Leftists Executed in Iran;

Interim Premier Is Backed

Russians Institute Rationing Poor Harvest, **Poland Cited**

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities
have quietly reinstituted a system

of informal food rationing here in a precautionary move to prevent food shortages expected as a result of this year's poor harvest.
Well-informed sources said

Communist Party members had been told in closed meetings that urgent and discreet measures will have to be taken to preserve the

available food supplies.

Grain, dairy products and potatoes appear to have been the principal victims of an unseasonably hot and dry summer. This in turn

has again led to meat shortages.

The grain harvest is now expected to yield no more than last year's disappointing 190 million tons meaning the country has been 40 million to 50 million tons below its 1978 harvest of 236 million tons every year since then.

Food Shipped to Poland

The precautionary austerity measures are also believed to he linked to Soviet food shipments to Poland. This has not been mentioned publicly here. But the Polish newspaper Trybuna Ludu reported a week ago that the Soviet Union was sending frozen fish, canned goods, cooking oil and other commodities. Polish officials said these emergency shipments also include substantial quantities

of grain.
According to the sources, a Soviet Central Committee letter read to local party organizations called for the strict implementation of a rationing system that has long been disregarded. It allows a person to buy no more than four pounds of meat or one chicken, four pounds of bread, one pound of butter and one pound of cheese during one

shopping trip. stores in Moscow told their personnel that these regulations must be strictly observed and that violators would suffer severe penalties.

There are no visible indications in Moscow of food scarcities except that meat has been in short supply. The supplies at the city's farmers market — where farmers are allowed to sell the produce and meat from their small private plots -has been very good all summer.

Worse in Provinces

In provincial centers, however, the situation is reported to be much worse than in Moscow and Leningrad, both of which receive special priority for consumer goods. Westerners returning from trips to smaller cities have reported almost a complete absence of

Some Soviet observers said the new rationing of the basic commodities was directed against tens of thousands of people from the provinces who flock each weekend to the main cities to buy large quantities of food.

But Western observers here believe that the poor harvest and the continued Polish crisis make it imperative for the Kremlin to begin sbanding its food resources well in advance of what is expected to be another period of inevitable scarcities this winter.



the Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime since the ayatollah fired sident Abolhassan Bani-Sadr on June 22 after the president's impeachment by the Majlis.

jahaddin Khalq leader, Massoud Rajavi, fled to France July 29 in an Iranian military plane and were granted political asylum there.

In another development Wednesday, Pars said the office of the public prosecutor in charge of guild affairs in Tehran passed sentences on 44 offenders charged with overpricing, hourding and

U.S. Is Seeking **Tighter Checks** On Arms Limit

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration has told the Soviet
Union that new and far-reaching changes in inspection and verifica-tion would be "required" to under-pin possible future agreements on strategic arms and medium-range

strategic arms and medium-range missiles in Europe, according to administration officials.

In a meeting on Aug. 21, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh, charge of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, in effect, that on-site inspection and provision of information on demand would be information on demand would be cessary ingredients of future ac-

Moscow has generally opposed such demands in the past on the grounds that they constituted in-trusion into Soviet society and a pretext for spying. According to the administration officials, how-ever, Mr. Bessmertryth did not even make the nitualistic objec-

tions to Mr. Rostow. The administration is waiting for a reply to the proposal to begin informal meetings on the subject

of verification. [State Department spokesman Dean Fischer denied Wednesday that the United States sought onsite inspection, Reuters reported from Washington. "The issue of on-site inspection did not come up in that discussion," Mr. Fischer told reporters.

[Me said U.S. and Soviet negotiagers discussed "cooperative measures for verifying compliance with arms control pacts. He declined to be specific.]

National Technical Means

Mr. Rostow was also said to have proposed exchanges on the subject of "strategic doctrine," infight miclear wars and first-strike

capabilities.
Virtually all arms control agreements are policed by what is called "national technical means," a com-bination of spy satellites with photographic and radar capability and listening posts with electronic and other sensors.

These were deemed by intelligence experts to be sufficient to monitor agreements that merely limited numbers of weapons. The satellites could see and count missile silos, submarine construction bays and bombers at airfields. But intelligence experts do not consider these capabilities good enough to monitor the limitations now being discussed for the negotia-

tions on medium-range missiles in

Enrope and on strategic nuclear s and bombers.

For these negotiations, and par-

ticularly the talks on strategic arms, the administration officials are considering trying to limit what they call the "destructive power" of missiles, including liftpower of missines, including integration of megatonnage, and numbers of warbeads.

It is more difficult to verify capabilities and characteristics of

weapons systems than numbers of weapons Also, as the United States and the Soviet Union begin to deploy small and mobile sys-tems like the Cruise missile, even counting will become difficult.

Officials said Mr. Rostow told
Mr. Bessmertnykh that there

would be three verification requirements for future agreements: That specific limitations be designed so that they could be ver-

 "Cooperative measures" such on-site inspection, designation production facilities, and exes of information on de-• "Baseline data" to be ex-

changed so that the sides could agree with confidence on exactly bat was being limited. Since the arms control talks began in the 1950s, Moscow has resisted these demands. In recent

years, though, there have been signs of a softening in the Soviet The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1974 but still unratified,

limited underground nuclear tests to the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. For the first time, Moscow and Washington agreed to exchange data on their nuclear weapons programs and to limit testing to specific places to assist verifica-

In the related Treaty on Peace ful Nuclear Explosions signed in 1976 but still unratified, the two parties agreed not only to enhance information to enhance confidence in the size of the explo sion, but also to allow for observ

ers and actual access to the sites of the explosions. In both the first treaty limiting strategic arms and the second and unratified one, known as SALT-1 and SALT-2, the Russians provided considerable data on their

Brezhnev Plans Bonn Visit United Press International

BONN - Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit Bonn at the end of November, a government spokesman said Wednesday. He said the date of Mr. Brezhnev's arrival will be announced later.

Canada, Alberta Sign Accord on Oil Prices

From Agency Disputches
OTTAWA — Canada and its main oil-producing province, Alberta, have ended a year-old oil dispute with a compromise agree-ment that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudean said would boost confidence in the economy.

Mr. Trudeau and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed on Tuesday signed a five-year agreement on oil pricing and revenue sharing under which Canadian crude oil prices, among the lowest in the world, will rise to 75 percent of world levels during the next five years. The accord also provides for phased increases in natural-gas prices to 65 percent of domestic crude prices. The accord, worked out in

months of sporadic negotiations between federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde and his Alberta counterpart, Merv Leitch, gave Alberta the higher prices it wanted for its oil and gave the federal government a larger share of revenue from Canada's oil and natural gas

Tax Abandoned

Ottawa also abandoned its effort to impose a tax on the export of natural gas to the United States. a tax opposed by Alberta, and amended parts of Ottawa's energy policy that was announced last Oc-The showdown between Ottawa

and Alberta, which had sought 85 percent of world prices, intensified last October when Mr. Trudeau, after two years of fruitless negotiations with the province, tried to impose a unilateral program of mild price increases and new federal taxes to boost the national government's share of petroleum

The deadlock had left Alberta's multibillion-dollar energy development projects in limbo and prompted the Longheed government to order oil production cuts totaling 180,000 barrels a day, about 10 percent of Canadian production.

Mr. Trudean said the agreement would dissipate uncertainty caused by the energy war with Alberta, which had harmed the Canadian dollar and the economy in general The positive impact of the agree-

ment was shown impact of the agree-ment was shown immediately as the Canadian dollar opened higher Wednesday in lively trading in New York. It shed some of its ear-ly gains to close at 1.1963 per U.S. dollar compared with Tuesday's closing of 1.2030. Also, prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange rose sharply at the opening, with the composite index gaining 25.2 to 2.274.7 and the oil

and gas index rising 158.5 to 5,096 in the first 15 minutes of trading But prices retreated as the day went on. The composite index ended with a gain of 3.71 and the oil and gas index fell 9.03. Under the agreement, the federal government will receive an additional 11 billion Canadian dollars

year in oil revenues as its share of the revenue increases to 29 per-cent from 24 percent. Alberta will get about 7 billion Canadian dollars more, and its share rises I percentage point to 34 percent. The oil industry will get 8 billion Canadian dollars more, but its oil revenues will fall to 37 percent from 43

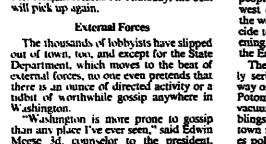
The Alberta accord provides for year-by-year increases in the price of a 42-gallon barrel of domestic oil pumped from conventional wells to raise it from the current \$15.40 to \$47.35 by July 1, 1986— but held below 75 percent of the

INSIDE

Arab Cooperation

Six Arab oil states have decided on closer political cooperation, including joint security.

Measures in an effort to enfort



Albert Speer, 76, Architect Of Hitler's Nazism, Is Dead

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK - Albert Speer, o, Hitler's architect and one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany died Tuesday at a London hospital

Mr. Speer was visiting London to record a television program for BBC. He collapsed at his hotel. From the time he joined the National Socialist Party in 1931, Mr. Speer was an important power in Hitler's movement, a dedicated ad-

ministrator who later kept the Naza war machine running with forced labor and incessant plan-He was also Hitler's chosen architect and stage designer, who devised plans for grandiose monuments and mass railies, including the spectacular effects for the rai-

Mr. Speer was the only Nazi leader at the Nuremberg war crimes trials in 1945-46 to admit his guilt

lies at Nuremberg in the 1930s.

Memoirs Published When Mr. Speer was released from West Berlin's Spandau prison in 1966 after having completed his 20-year sentence, he published his memoirs. His first two books -"Inside the Third Reich" (1970) and "Spandau: The Secret Dia-ries" (1976) - sold several million copies and made him a rich man. A third book, "infiltration: The SS in writing about the responsibility he bore for the Nazi excesses. "My moral failure is not a matter of this item or that," he wrote in "Inside the Third Reich." "It resides in my active association with the whole course of events. I had participated in a war which, as we of the inti-mate circle should never have doubted, was aimed at world do-minion. What is more, by my abilities and energies, I prolonged that war by many months." Mr. Specr also dealt with the

excuse that he knew little or nothing about the death camps. "Whether I knew or did not know, or how much or how little ! knew, is totally unimportant when consider what horrors I ought to

have known about and what conclusions would have been the natural ones to draw from the little I did know," he wrote. "No apologies are possible." In his role as one of the survivors of the Nazi leadership - the

only one now living is Rudolf Hess, the 87-year-old former depu-

ty fuhrer, still a prisoner at Span-

few people in postwar Germany to

au - Mr. Speer was one of the

be able to discuss the Hitler period from first-hand experience in the ruling group. Mr. Speer was born in Mannheim and was trained to be an architect. When he was 28, he



Albert Speer ... in a 1973 photograph

by the party leader's plans, particularly for rebuilding Bertin.
"For the commission to do a great building. I would have sold my soul like Faust," Mr. Speer said. "Now I had found my Mephistopheles. He seemed no less engaging that Goethe's."
In 1934, he was appointed Hit-

ler's architect as well as the official in charge of government construc-tion. Among his early projects was a stadium in Nuremberg, party headquarters in Munich and the chancellery in Berlin. In the early war years, Mr. Speer, who had the rank of a colo-

nel in the SS, supervised the the building of air-raid shelters and

arms factories. In February, 1942,

fill the power vacuum created by the assassinations of Mr. Bahonar and President Mohammed Ali Rajai in a bomb blast at the premier's office Sunday. Khomeiri Student Ayatollah Kani, who studied theology under Ayatollah Ruhol-lah Khomeini, represented Iran's

leader on the main ruling commit-

tee set up after the February, 1979,

He held a succession of posts in

net, mostly inherited from his

His quick confirmation and

presentation of a new Cabinet

dramatized the clergy's effort to

The Associated Press

has executed 55 more leftist oppo-

nents and sentenced 44 persons to public flogging for economic

crimes, the state media reported

Wednesday. Meanwhile, the Majlis (parlia-

BEIRUT - The Iranian regime

the Islamic ledership, he is not a member of thernling Islamic Re-publican Partyand is not known for the tough ad uncompromising speeches charateristic of clergymen within theoarty. As premier he will join Majlis speaker Hasheni Rafsanjani and

Chief Justice Musavi Ardebili,

ment) gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani, both founding nembers of the par-ty, on the residential council charged with eganizing elections for a new president within 50 days. Ayatollah Khomeini appealed to judicial authorites Tuesday not to who was nominated as interim premier to replace the assassinated Mohammed Javad Bahonar. The vote for Ayatollah Kani was 178 to 10 with eight abstentions, the offioverreact to he assassinations cial Pars news agency said.

Later Wednesday, the 50-year-old Shiite Moslem leader, who was "not to lose thir control so they would prevent he issuance of un-just seniences." interior minister in Mr. Bahonar's The state telvision later report-Cabinet, presented his own Cabi-

ed that 55 meabers of the leftist Mujahaddin Raalq guerrilla or-ganization had been executed by firing squad in 10 cities since the bombing. But sere was no indication that they sere suspected of in-volvement in the blast. Tehran Rado said Wednesday

that an elderly voman also died in the bombing ofMr. Bahonar's office, along with two employees of the premier's office. The broadcar also reported that 22 Mujahaddinguerrillas were arrested in the touthern town of Shahreza wher an underground

arms supply nework was broken

up by Revolutionary Guards.
The Mujahadin Khalq is the leading IslamicMarxist group be-

Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani. Iran's interim premier.

Mr. Bani-Sadr and the Mu-

They were each sentenced to 303

Soviet Energy Outlook **Seen Highly Favorable** By a New U.S. Report

study made public Wednesday by a congressional committee said the Soviet Union's energy outlook not only is "highly favorable" but is likely to give the Kremlin greater political influence over Western Europe and Japan.

Overall, the Soviet energy outlook is a positive one for economic growth," the Defense Intelligence Agency study said. "The outlook for Soviet energy, from the per-spective of Soviet leadership, is highly favorable."

Unlike earlier U.S. intelligence estimates, mainly by the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency found in its 123-page report on Soviet and Chinese economic trends that the Soviet Union is not running out of oil.

The study, which was released by the Joint Economic Committee, found that the energy sector natural gas, oil and coal — is one of the few "bright spots" in an otherwise gloomy Soviet economy burdened by the weight of rising military spending.

'Full Satisfaction' "Prospects for the full satisfaction of domestic needs, planned energy exports to East European Communist countries, and negotiated quantities for customers in Western Europe appear to meet Soviet expectations through the

1980s and beyond," the report In addition to providing eco-nomic benefits, it said, "Soviet en-ergy self-sufficiency is also likely to result in greater political influ-ence by the Soviet Union over certain decisions of its West European customers and, perhaps to a

lesser extent, of Japan The West European customers include West Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy and the

WASHINGTON - A U.S. countries are expected to receive annually about 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas, val-ued at \$8 billion to \$10 billion through the planned Yamburg line, about which Washington has expressed concern.

Highlights of Study

The highlights of Defense Intelligence Agency estimates regarding Soviet energy include:

 Oil production will reach 12.2 million barrels a day this year and rise slowly through 1985, leveling off during the late 1980s and increasing after 1990.

· Accessible and producible Soviet oil reserves, the world's second largest proved oil reserves, are be-tween 80 billion and 85 billion bar-rels. In 1977, the Defense Intelligence Agency had estimated Soviet oil reserves to be 75 billion barrels. · Proved natural gas reserves,

the world's largest, are roughly equivalent to 180 billion barrels and will amount to an equivalent of \$261 billion barrels by the year

 Soviet natural gas production, growing at 7 to 9 percent annually, will soon exceed the rest of the world's production. Given its growing reserves, by the year 2000, the Soviet Union could support an annual natural gas production equivalent to 9 billion barrels.

 By 1985, the Soviet Union's hard currency earnings from energy exports to Western Europe are expected to reach \$22.6 billion -\$11.2 billion from natural gas sales and \$11.4 billion from the sale of

The Soviet Union produces 90 to 95 percent of its basic oil production equipment. Thus, a shutoff of equipment deliveries, such as pipes, from the West would delay but not stop a rise in

ity union leaders met in Gdansk to

consider their next moves in a

struggle for greater say in the offi-

cial media in time for their first na-

reserves have been called up for

Western governments last month

that more than 25,000 troops

Tass said a "number of military

The war games, due to last until

Sept. 12, will be staged in Belorus-

sia and the Baltic states, which

border Poland on the east, and in

the Baltic Sea to the north of Po-

have said the war games, which start one day before the Solidarity

congress begins in the Baltic port

of Gdansk, appeared to be aimed

at stepping up psychological pres-sure on the Poles by raising the

exercises were intended to show

that the Soviet armed forces were a "reliable shield of the fatherland

and a guarantee of peace on

In another potentially important development, state television an-

nounced that prosecutors had con-

cluded that the use of force against

Solidarity activists in the city of Bydgoszcz last March was justi-

Tass said Wednesday that the

specter of intervention.

Western diplomats in Moscow

tional congress.

the reserve.

large-scale operations.

Polish Party Affirms Role In Industry Appointments

WARSAW — Poland's Communist Party said Wednesday night that it was determined to retain ultimate control over the appointment of industry leaders, rejecting plans by the Solidarity union for worker self-management.

A statement on the ruling party's stand in the face of a groundswell movement of factory workers' councils, read to the party's Cen-tral Committee, said self-govern-ment must foster the state's inter-

A candidate Politburo member, Jan Glowczyk, said the party was facing a ruthless struggle aimed at the breakdown of the Communist system and criticized what he called the anarchist trend "which demands absolute autonomy for self-goverment."

Mr. Glowczyk said total freedom for workers to hire and fire their managers would negate the role of the central authorities and turn into an instrument of struggie for political power.

'Real Self-Management'

The party will be lighting for real self-management and not for an organ which would serve anti-Socialist groups as a stopover in their struggle for full power," Mr. Glowczyk was quoted as saying by the official news agency PAP.

Mr. Glowczyk said the party could not renounce control over the economy and political overlordship of the country.

He read the 28-page paper to the Central Committee as the Solidar-

China Reviving Group Exercise To Radio Music

PEKING - China has launched a new campaign to improve the na-tional physique through group exercise to rousing music broadcast

on national radio The music starts at 5.20 a.m. for early risers and in some organizations is relayed over a loudspeaker system that cannot be switched

In recent years few people have bothered to do such exercises, unlike in the days of Maoism when to neglect them could be seen as re-bellion.

The People's Daily said the Na-tional Sports Committee had decided they were still a good idea.

"Now that we are carrying out modernization, and production, work and study is all a bit tense, having a break morning and after-noon for the exercises can help strike the proper balance between work and recreation, make you feel better and enrich your life-style," the newspaper said.

Corrections

A New York Times article (IHT. Sept. 2) on the importing of antiquities did not fully specify the U.S. Customs Service policy. Customs officials said they would continue to seize objects and prosecute art dealers in cases involving direct violations of U.S. laws, such as un-dervaluation and misdescription. They said they are still debating a policy on material deemed stolen under foreign cultural property laws but brought into the United States in accordance with U.S.

laws and regulations.

A New York Times obituary of the author Anita Loos (IHT, Aug. 20) incorrectly gave her age as 88. She was born on April 26, 1888, and was 93 at her death.

Pledge Joint Security Steps

Gulf Council Supports Saudi Peace Formula

6 Arab States

TAIF, Saudi Arabia - Six Arab oil states decided Wednesday on closer political cooperation, including joint security measures, to safeguard stability in the Gulf.
They also declared support for a
Saudi Arabian formula for a peace
settlement in the Middle East.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain announced the decisions after three days of talks in Taif, their first policy-making session

since the six countries formed the Gulf Cooperation Council in May.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, said at a news conference that the six had agreed on steps to increase politi-cal and security cooperation. But he declined to say what they were.

The reference to increased cooperation came immediately after a thinly veiled attack on a recent alliance between Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, all of which have close links with the Soviet Union. The statement said the ministers discussed "the attempts by other powers to build up posi-tions in the Gulf area to threaten its security and sovereignty."

The sultanate of Oman, which has given military facilities to the United States, has openly de-nounced the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the three radical states in Aden last

Oman regards the Soviet Union as the biggest threat to the Gulf and argued when the six were setting up the Gulf council that military cooperation should take priority. But the other states, opposed to any foreign presence in the area, were convinced that economic cooperation would be the best de-

The ministers endorsed a statement of principles for a Middle East settlement announced by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd last month and said the Gulf states would try to rally other Arab countries to the formula at a sum-mit meeting scheduled for November in Morocco.

Prince Fahd listed eight princi-ples, including establishment of an independent Palestinian state and announced that Soviet Army the right of all countries in the repreviously scheduled air, land and gion to live in peace, and demandmaneuvers around Poland's ed that the United States should borders starting on Friday.
The Soviet Union informed recognize the Palestine Liberation

The foreign ministers, who meet would be taking part in the exercises. Reporting Wednesday on preparations for the exercises, which Western defense experts beevery three months as a part of the Gulf council's framework, approved an agreement drafted by finance ministers that is meant to the first practical step toward integrating the economies of the

units which will take part are manned by personnel drafted from Officials said the agreement covered oil policy, industry, trade, finance and transport, and guaran-Reservists in the Soviet Union are only occasionally called up for teed the free movement of people, maneuvers and usually only for goods and capital between the six



David Dacks right, before the coup Tuesday in Bangui led by Gen. André Kolingba, left.

Military Rule Declared in Bangui

BANGUI, Central African Republic — The arms chief of staff declared himself ead of state Wednesday and named an all-military government after seizing pow-er from President Lavid Dacko in a bloodless com.

Gen. André Koligba also took over as chief of government, and as minister of defease and of war veterans and victima He suspended the constitution

and all political paties, but said elections could be teld in the next

Stores and bank opened for business as usual Vednesday and life appeared norms, although solwere patrolling city streets. An African diplorat said there had been no arress or violence 2,000-man army.
Mr. Dacko was ordered to his country residence, 60 miles (96 kilometers) from Bangui, and his Cabinet ministers were told not to

leave their homes. The 1,400 French troops in the country, including several hundred in Bangui, remained on their bases. The takeover followed elections

in March won by Mr. Dacko, who in 1979 came to power after a French-backed coup that deposed Jean-Bedel Bokassa. Rioting broke out after the March elections, which leaders of

opposition parties contended were rigged. Mr. Dacko declared a state of siege and appointed Gen. Kolingba to administer it.

Political tension also grew after a bomb attack on a Bangui cinema

during or after the takeover by the 2,000-man army.

July 14, in which three persons died and 32 were injured. Radio Bangui said Tuesday that Mr. Dacko, 51, had resigned for health reasons. He was said to be "sick and depressed" after his brief reign over the impoverished former French colony of 2 million

In Paris, Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, the government official most directly concerned with African affairs, said Mr. Dacko had been ill, but added that he resigned under conditions we're not fully aware of."

"The constitutional provisions calling for succession of power to the premier were not applied," Mr. Cot said. "It's a defeat — a defeat the Central African Republic and for the process of democrat-

Israel Suspends Archeological Excavation In Wake of Violence by Orthodox Jews

JERUSALEM - After a cam-paign of violence y ultra-Orthodox Jews, excavation of the 3,000year-old city conducted by King David was halted vednesday, and archeologists appelled to the Su-preme Court for prinsission to go

Education Misser Zevulun Hammer, under pressure from Chief Rabbi Shlono Goren, ordered a two-week suspension of work at the dig site until he received a legal report from the attorney-general. The Supreme Court referred the appeal to a crusader-built water cistern and has no historical importance.

the case within a few days.

In a second displte involving archeology in the hol city, workmen labored through the night to seal an opening from the Walling Wall. to a manel runing under the Temple Mount, ite of two of Islam's holiest shries.

Image of Coin on Shroud of Turin

Advanced as Proof of Authesticity

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A Jesuit priest maintains that a mitake on an ancient coin proves that the Shroud of Turin — cosidered by some Christians to be the burial cloth of Christ — is not a forgery

and that it establishes the approximate age of the cloth.

The Rev. Francis L. Filas, a Loyola University thelogian, said

an enlargement of a photograph of the coin turned upa mistake in Greek for "Tiberius Caesar" that occurs on both thishroud pat-

Father Filas said that a "c" is a mistake for "k"in "Tiberiou Kaisaros." He said such coins were issued by Pontus Pilate between A.D. 29 and A.D. 32 — about the time of the death of

Earlier this summer, Father Filas said a computer analysis of

photographs of the shroud confirmed that a com vas placed on the right eye of the figure imprinted on the shroul. Coins have

ften been used to close corpses' eyes. Father Filas, who has studied the shroud for 35 cars, said the

spelling, uncovered by enlarging the coin photograph 25 times, "completely excludes" the possibility of any forger of the mark-

brawled in the tunnel Tuesday after 15 to 20 Arabs entered the chamber from the Temple Mount and began erecting a cinderblock wall to prevent access by Jews from the other end. Police Commissioner Arye Ivstan ordered the tunnel, which Jews already had been barred from entering, bricked up to avoid new clashes.

The Jews believed the tunnel might\ lead to the foundations of the temple built in Christ's time. In the City of David dispute Rabbi Goren and the Orthodox

claim the site on the southern slopes of Jerusalem's old walled city contains a medieval cemetery and that the dig defiles the sanctity of the dead. There have been frequent scuffles at the site this summer, and almost daily riots in Mea Shearim, the orthodox quarter of

The issue capsulizes a worsening confrontation between religious and secular Israelis set off by concessions that the orthodox political parties won in return for joining Prime Minister Menachem Begin's

coalition this summer. Two members of the liberal wing of Begin's Likud Bloc vowed to fight for legislation to separate religion from state and join forces with the opposition Labor Party for this end. The two deputies accused Mr. Hammer of "capitu-lating to the lunacies of the Chief

Rabbinate and Rabbi Goren." Mr. Hammer is a senior member of the National Religious Party, which in turn is Begin's senior coalition partner. Unless a solution is found, the crisis could undermine sions by threatening the deeply re-

the newly installed government.

Rabbi Goren has inflamed pasligious Mr. Hammer with a seruy." an order that would bar him from coming in contact with fellow Jews or partcipating in their prayers. The order has no legal force, but among religious Jews it

Dr. Michael Heshen, representing the archeologists in the court appeal, said Mr. Hammer's decision was invalid because it was influenced by the rabbinical threat. The appeal also claimed that the decision was made irregularly without prescribed consultation with scientific bodies.

The dig is considered the most important under way in the Holy Land. In its fourth year, it has uncovered artifacts from King Da-vid's time, about 1,000 B.C., and the foundations of Jebusite buildings from 300 years earlier.

New Book Claims Nixon Attempted To Bribe Torrijos

PANAMA CITY — Former President Richard M. Nixon offered a \$1 million bribe in 1973 to Omar Torrijos, who was then the Panamanian leader, to cancel a UN Security Council meeting on the Panama Canal issue, a new book charges.

In his book "Torrijos: No American Colony," the late Gen. Torrijos' political adviser, Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, said the bribe attempt occurred just before Panama led a Security Council meeting on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Escobar Bethancourt said a Nixon envoy he did not identify flew to Panama with \$1 million and offered it to Gen. Tornijos in exchange for calling off the meeting. The book said Gen. Tornijos sent the envoy back to Washington "with his tail between his legs." Mr. Nixon, who is traveling in Europe, was unavailable for com-

The Security Council meeting went ahead and, after hearing an impassioned plea from Gen. Torrijos, voted to support Panama's demands for the return of the 51-mile waterway and the U.S.-controlled Mitterrand's Political 'Grace' Period Could Be Ending

Indians Bar Envoy; U.S. Blames Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - India has refused to allow the posting of a senior U.S. diplomat in New Delhi, touching off a new row with the Reagan administration, which charged that the diplomat was the victim of "a Soviet disinformation

campaign."

The dispute over Washington's assignment of George G.B. Griffin to India as political counselor, the No. 3 job in the U.S. Embassy, has aggravated already strained relations between Washington and New Delhi, administration officials said Tuesday. The United States has retaliated, they said, by barring a senior Indian diplomat from taking up his post in Wash-

ington.

It is highly unusual for one government to block a foreign diplomat, particularly one ranking below ambassador, from taking up an assignment in its capital. As a result, State Department officials are calling the Griffin affair "un-

In addition, senior administration officials are convinced that Mr. Griffin, whose last post was as the No. 2 officer in the embassy in Kabul, was singled out by the So-viet Union for attack, and that the Indian government yielded to the Soviet-inspired pressure.

Indian Confirmation

[An Indian government spokes-man in New Delhi confirmed Wednesday that Mr. Griffin's ap-pointment had been rejected and that the United States had in turn refused to accept an Indian diplomat, who he would not name, Reuters reported. The spokesman said the Indian decision was not

influenced by any other country.]
On Dec. 4, 1980, the Patriot, a newspaper of the Indian Communist Party, ran an article accusing Mr. Griffin of spreading false-hoods for many months about the situation in Afghanistan. That same day, Tass circulated the Patriot report.

State Department officials said Mr. Griffin traveled frequently to New Delhi from Kabul last year to visit his wife, who was living in the Indian capital. While there, he oc-casionally gave briefings to report-ers on the situation in Afghani-

On May 4, Blitz, a weekly paper published by the Indian Commu-nist Party, called Mr. Griffin a leader of CIA operations against the Afghanistan government. That report was cited by Tass and published in Pravda on May 5. Tass, quoting Blitz, said Mr. Griffin's duties had included the "supply of weapons to the bands of Afghan mercenaries who had found refuge in Pakistan."

Also on May 4, Bhupesh Gupta, Communist representative from West Bengal, spoke in Parliament to denounce Mr. Griffin, and asked the Foreign Office to prevent the press briefings. He said that when Mr. Griffin had been assigned to the U.S. consulate in Calcutta, in 1969, he had worked against the independence of Ban-

ladesh from Pakistan. These various allegations prompted the State Department in early May to order the embassy in Moscow to protest to the Soviet

Ouake Jolts Tokyo Area

TOKYO - A moderate earthquake shook Tokyo and surrounding areas Wednesday, but there were no immediate reports of damForeign Ministry. The department also took the unusual step of spe-cifically denying that Mr. Griffin worked for the CIA.

On July 28, however, a few weeks before Mr. Griffin was due to leave from Washington to New Delhi, the Indian Embassy conveved the decision of the Indian

government for Mr. Griffin not to Tuesday, in answer to an in-quiry, the State Department called the Indian decision on Mr. Griffin unwarranted, and added, "That this action was taken at a time when Griffin has been a target of a Soviet disinformation campaign makes it particularly regrettable."

Angola Cites Vote by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) the Soviet advisers killed in the

Angolan officials in Lisbon said that the fighting in southern Angolan had subsided and that Angolan forces had not attempted an offen-sive to force South African forces to withdraw.

They said that South African troops still occupied most of Cu-nene province but that no inci-dents had been reported since Monday and that the situation had

stabilized. South Africa says its forces have been withdrawing since Friday but are being delaying by land mines between the town of N'Giva and

the frontier, about 25 miles away. South Africa has said its incursion into Angola was limited and aimed at guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization fighting for the independence of Namibia, which South Africa con-tinues to rule even though the United Nations in 1966 stripped Pretoria of its old League of Nations mandate to administer the former German colony.

No Confirmation

In Paris, Angola's ambassador to France acknowledged Wednes-day that Soviet military advisers may have been killed in the South African operation, but he added that Angolan authorities could not officially confirm Soviet deaths because they have no control of events in areas under South African occupation.

The envoy, Luis José d'Almeida, warned that the conflict would escalate unless South Africa pulled out, and implied that major Soviet and Cuban reinforcements might be called in. However, he said Angola had no intention of becoming part of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet

South Africa has not officially said how many Soviet personnel were killed in the fighting but the ministry spokesman said a statement Tuesday by U.S. President Reagan's chief aide, James A. Baker 3d, that four Soviet soldiers were killed was not "incorrect."

In Washington, officials estimated that there are 1,000 Soviet advisers and 15,000 to 19,000 East German and Cuban troops in An-

The South African spokesman did not indicate what the plans were for the captured soldier, but he referred to the case of three Cuban soldiers captured by the South Africans in Angola in 1976. They were exchanged for captured South African soldiers.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Italy Rejects Qadhafi Threat Against U.S. Bases

ROME — Italy on Wednesday termed unacceptable a threat by Li-byan leader Moamer Qadhafi to attack U.S. nuclear bases in Western prope and the Mediterranean if the United States again "attacks" the

Italy has approved plans to locate U.S. Cruise missiles at an airbase on Sicily. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Italy would call in a Li-byan representative to protest the threat. If the remarks attributed to Col. Qadhafi this week were confirmed, they were unacceptable, the

foreign minister said in the northern city of Trento. Mr. Colombo said the Comiso base in Sicily was part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern defenses and would not be a

U.S. Calls for 'Realism' on Aid to Poor Nations

The Associated Press PARIS - The United States told a special UN conference on aid to the world's poorest nations Wednesday that it should set out realistic objectives for increased assistance in line with resources available and with what the recipients can absorb.

Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, said many of the objectives sought by the developing nations are commend-

"However, the pace of progress envisioned is much faster than experience suggests is feasible," he told representatives from 136 countries and numerous international organizations. "We should approach our task with determination, but also with realism about what is achievable in the

Eanes Aprroves New Portuguese Cabinet List

United Press Intern LISBON — President António Ramalho Eanes on Wednesday as proved Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão's second Cabinet in eigimonths. He said the new Cabinet list reflected renewed efforts to tack. mounting economic problems with "rigor and efficiency."

After a meeting with Gen. Eanes at the Belem presidential palace. Mr Pinto Balsemão, 44, announced that on Friday the president will formal. install his 14-man, center-right coalition. It will be Portugal's 14th government in seven years.

Mr. Pinto Balsemão, leader of the Social Democrats, created several superministries," including one consolidating finances, planning, and Portugal's projected entry into the European Economic Community.

Carter Grabbed by Chinese Man Carrying Letter The Associated Press

SHANGHAI —A Chinese man grabbed former U.S. President Jimm, a Carter by the wrist in a department store Wednesday to try to hand him a letter of grievances and was taken away by Chinese security men, said Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell.

Chinese agents punched the man and hustled him away while Mr.

Carter went on with his visit to the store. Mr. Powell said that security men were upset because the man had broken through their ranks, but that the former president "was completely unburt." He said Mr. Carter thought the man was trying to hand him a letter.

Chinese officials reported that the 51-year-old man felt that he had been harmed during the Cultural Revolution and that his needs were not being attended to, Mr. Powell said, adding that the Chinese said they had released the man.

Police intervention against Soli-darity in the city, where several Solidarity members were beaten, Some researchers, however, doubt whether a coin eally exists in the photographs of the shroud. "I think the problem is whether there is any indication of a coin," said Dr. Walter ! McCrone, a had led Poland to the brink of a microscopist. "Not very many people except FatherFiles are able to see it. It's difficult to make out the details." general strike in its most serious crisis since the 1980 labor unrest.

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service PARIS - The political honeymoon here is called "the state of grace," and for President Francois Mitterrand the grace is be-

ginning to seep away.

It is 15 weeks since the Socialists took office, and in the last week there has been a flurry of assessments in the press and self-assessments from the government. The opposition has been heard from, too, but in a muted fashion; the harshest phrase of the week was a not very savage "France is ungoverned" by a minor member of the former Cabinet of President

Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

With the opposition split, demoralized and largely on vacation, the atmosphere is fairly bland. The government, by contrast, has worked unusually hard for August. There have been no major disputes as the government program has begun to get under way, but there are complaints about uncertainty and fuzziness, and, alternatively, excessive delays and excessive

"Even the most coherent policy is subject to contradictions," Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said the other day. There are serious debates within the government about how far and how fast to go with the principal changes, and different ministers have been saying divergent things. Warnings in Press

Even those newspapers that support Mr. Mitterrand most strongly have begun

to issue mild warnings. Le Matin praised the symbolism of what has been done so

far, but said that concrete results were

needed. Le Nouvel Observateur expressed concern that ideological motives would lead the government to go too far with such measures as its wealth tax.

Virtually the entire press has worried about the purge of leading news executives in the state television network and the questions this raises about the government's promises to allow independent and impartial programming.

There have been a number of minor problems. When the minister in charge of

NEWS ANALYSIS

the civil service, Anicet Le Pors, said he favored legislation to allow political meetings to be held in public buildings, there was some protest that this would compromise the impartiality of the state services.

Nuclear Power

Visiting North Africa, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that non-French immigrants might be allowed to vote in local elections. This caused considerable distress among a number of Socialist and Communist politicians, and the suggestion was subsequently rephrased, in the distant future conditional, by other minis-

ters.
The government's decision to suspend pending a parliamentary debate was attacked by proponents and opponents of nuclear energy as either going too far or not going far enough. It was a highly tentative gesture, at any rate, since work had not started on three of the projects, and indications, in fact, are that the Socialists will end up by leaving France's nuclear energy effort essentially untouched.

The government's all-out effort in July to win passage of the first stage of legislation to allow transfer of authority from

the central government to local governing units in France was praised at the time for showing determination. Subsequently, supporters have conceded that some the legislation had been drafted hasti the legislation had been drafted hastily and that a number of repairs would be necessary when the National Assembly re-

The biggest uncertainties, and the widest range of discussion among government members, concern the economy. On one hand, the government is committed to nationalizing 11 industries, to increasing welfare services, to reducing unemploy ment. On the other hand, the economic situation is very tight, with the franc shaky, inflation at more than 14 percent and the unemployment level expected to go over 2 million by the end of the year.

Structural Problem

The need to show motion on the Mitterrand program conflicts with the conservative measures needed to stimulate investment, reassure investors and prevent the budget deficit from rising out of sight. The economic ministers are faced with the need to raise taxes, and the question of how this is to be done is at the heart of Mr. Mitterrand's dilemma.

One commentator put it: "He has two utterly different and partly contradictory tasks. On the one hand, he must keep the country running and make it run better in its present structure. On the other hand, whole purpose of his party is to transform the structure. How do you do both of these at once?

Projects such as the proposed wealth tax have the advantage of being in line with the Socialists' ideological objectives. This kind of tax, however, is not likely, in the modest form in which it will be introduced, to raise much money. Money will be needed, and at this stage it seems likely that the government will have to resort to the most efficient and least egalitarian of taxes, an increase in the value-added levy; that is, an indirect tax on goods con-

All of these difficulties and contradictions are being aired with considerable thoroughness. The president has reportedly become highly short-tempered about news leaks and has delivered some angry lectures to his associates.

At the same time, over the last week both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Mauroy have themselves begun to adopt the theme that the government must accomplish a great deal more, and that time is pressing. A whole mass of legislation will be presented to the National Assembly when it convenes next week.

A recent poll indicated that 44 percent of the country approved of the job the new president was doing, 35 percent disapproved and 21 percent was uncertain. Economic conditions being what they are, this was considered a reasonably reassuring result, but it is something less than honeymoon or state-of-grace proportions, and it could prove fragile at that.

Reagan's Plan to Cut Funds Said To Include '82 Budget

By Edward Cowan New York Times Service 📑

WASHINGTON — As part of a erger effort to hold down the defiin the federal budget, congresional sources have reported that he Reagan administration plans o ask Congress to cut \$10 billion o \$15 billion from the planned ingease in the military appropria-ion for fiscal year 1982, which will

regin Oct. 1.
The Pentagon's chief spokes nan, Henry Catto, speaking in eneral terms, said Tuesday that a lower rate of increase in military pending than announced earlier his year was made necessary by new realities," which he defined is "not having the amount of money that had been originally pro-

in that had been originally proected."

In California, the deputy White
fouse press secretary Larry M.
ipeakes, said President Reagan "is
repared to look for additional
aus in the 1982 budget" to try to
gold the deficit to the \$42.5 billion rojected in July. Mr. Speakes ac-nowledged that the deficit might um out to be higher.

The July midyear budget review rojected total 1982 spending of 764.8 billion, including \$188 bil-10n of military outlays.

However, the scaling back of 30 billion to \$15 billion for the ulitary would come from \$222 sillion approved by Congress a ew months ago in a military pending authority bill for the fis-al year 1982. That bill sets the uper limit for the appropriations ills, which come later and authorze the agencies to spend the mon-

Upper Limit

The third and final budget resoution for this fiscal year contem-lated an upper limit of \$181 bilion on military spending, \$5 bilon more than was proposed by resident Carter.

Mr. Speakes also said Mr. leagan "is prepared to make cuts a defense up to \$30 billion" for iscal years 1983-84. In Washing-in, budget officials said Mr. peakes was referring to a comined saving in actual spending for ie two years that would approach

The 1984 budget outcome is po-tically important to Mr. Reagan nd the Repblican Party because e has pledged that in 1984, the st year of his term, he would prouce the first balanced budget

Mr. Speakes said the president ould begin on Wednesday to re-iew the Defense Department op-ion papers on how the buildup in nilitary spending might be retard-d. He said that Mr. Reagan would eview the issue at a Sept. 10 Cabi-

et meeting in Washington. On Sept. 15, David A. Stockian, the director of the Office of ected to present the revised miliary budget to the Senate Budget ommittee as it starts hearings on me second budget resolution for

Congressional sources said the immittee was expected to muster bipartisan majority in favor of a st of \$10 billion to \$15 billion in 482 authority for military spendg. The Budget Committee chair-an, Sen. Pete V. Domenici, of ew Mexico, and the chairman of e Senate Appropriations Com-ittee, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, of

Pan I Pay Increase Exemption

Congressional sources said the ministration would exempt from e budget revision its proposal for 14.3-percent, across-the-board ty increase for the armed forces, but that it is it is it is meant to help the services within a week.

retain more of their highly skilled

Mr. - Reagan was expected to reaffirm his earlier commitment to a 7-percent annual "real" rise in military budgets, after allowing for inflation, but to present it as an average rate of increase over a period of years, not as an absolute rise each year.

In this vein, administration officials have been drawing attention to the substantial increases in military spending commitments that have already occurred, increases that might be construed as putting the administration well ahead of its own timetable.

On Sunday, for example, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Murray L. Weidenbaum, came down solidly in favor of a slower military buildup with this comment: In the present estimates, the total spending authority for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1982 is about 55 percent higher than the actual in fiscal year 1980. I think that's an extremely generous expansion. and perhaps a generous but slightly less rapid expansion might be in

Reflecting the political sensitivity of the issue for a president who has been foursquare in favor of more arms, Mr. Weidenbaum added, "Let me assure you, there are no doves in Ronald Reagan's administration. We all strongly believe that we need a stronger national defense in a very dangerous

The military budget debate is complicated by the fact that there are two sets of figures. For strategic planning purposes, the Pentagon uses budget authority," which is essentially equal to the annual appropriation. However, when presidents talk of balancing the budget that the president that the president of balancing the budget they are refering to "outlays," the sames actually spent.

Delayed 'Spendout' Not all of the funds appropriated for any one year are spent in that year. For example, for a war-ship, which takes many years to build, 2 percent of the budget anthority, or appropriation, is spentin the first year, 14 percent in the second year and 18 percent in the third and fourth years, according to a budget expert.

For a Navy warplanes, the "spendout" rates are faster — 12 percent in the first year, 43 percent the second, and 34 percent the third. For pay and pensions, 99 percent is spent in the first year.

Given such lags, officials said, the desired outlay reductions in 1983 and 1984 could be achieved only by starting with cuts in budget authority for 1982.

Congressional budget experts said that to reduce the military spending in 1983-84 by almost \$30 billion would require scaling back commitments for development and and advanced weapons systems: For example, the Defense Depart-ment might drop the F-18 aircraft, the need for which is in dispute, and the proposed "infantry fight-ing vehicles" that would replace the Army's amoved personnel car-

There was some speculation that the Army's ambitious plans for a rapid increase in amminition purchases in the next five years would be curtailed.

In another budget development, Mr. Stockman told a meeting of regon, both Republicans, were Mr. Stockman told a meeting of th reported to be in favor of a the Midwest Governors Conference in Milwaukee that the administration would announce reductions of federal employment levels "within a week." Washington officials said that the long-expected announcement would also include some consolidations of agencies, but that it might not be issued



PRISONER TRANSPORT -- A U.S. marshal escorted a handcuffed Christopher J. Boyce to his plane as the convicted spy was taken Tuesday from Paine Field north of Seattle to the medical facility for federal prisoners in Springfield, Mo. Mr. Boyce has refused all food since he was recaptured on Aug. 21 after 19 months as a fugitive.

Aides Act to Counter Image Of Reagan as Too Relaxed

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Seeking to counter reports that portray President Reagan as working short hours and being out of touch with important developments, the White House released documents Tuesday that disclosed that he had, among other actions, rejected suggestions that he seek a solution to the strike by air traffic controll-

Rep. William D. Ford, a Michigan Democrat, wrote the president a letter urging him to appoint "a blue-ribbon panel made up of leading citizens to reach a solu-tion." In the margin of a document summarizing the letter, the president wrote, "No way."

The same document included a ummary of a letter from Rep. James L. Oberstar, Democrat of Minnesota, urging Mr. Reagan to direct "the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to invite the secretary of the Treasury and the president of PATCO to resume negotiations immediately and to direct the secretary of transportation to accept that invitation." PATCO is the Professional Air Traffic

ers Or In the margin beside the summary, the president wrote, "No."

In 'Vacation Mode'

A White House official showed a reporter a copy of the document. It includes summaries of numerous letters from congressmen, along with Mr. Reagan's comments, some of which called for further

"It's true that the president's been relaxed on his vacation, and clearly he's disengaged as much as he can, and that's only proper," the official said. "He's not in his normal mode at the White House,

he's in his vacation mode." But the official, who declined to be identified, said a Newsweek magazine report quoting an unidentified aide as saying Mr. Reagan probably spends only two or three hours a day on official business at the White House, is

Although there have been other reports commenting on Mr. Reagan's light work schedule, it

was the Newsweek article, entitled "A Disengaged Presidency," that especially irked White House officials. It quoted several unnamed White House aides who were critical of Mr. Reagan, including one who said, "There are times when you really need him to do some work and all he wants to do is tell

office has been "an eloquent refu-tation" of the article, the White House has done little to publicly discount reports that decision-

But some aides had expressed concern that the growing perception that Mr. Reagan is not spending enough time on official duties could become a serious political li-

ception for some time that Reagan is lazy. There was that perception during the campaign, and some people wrote about it then. The press has been waiting to write about it again ever since he took

"Then when Meese failed to wake up the president until six hours later to tell him our planes had shot down two Libyan planes, that gave the press something to hang the story on," the aide said.

Mr. Reagan's leisurely pace during his California vacation, has led the press to question the White House press office about Mr. Reagan's work schedule.

"We don't punch time clocks in the White House," Mr. Speakes reto work one day here as the presi-dent was winding up his vacation. However, in an interview later,

Mr. Speakes said that at the White House Mr. Reagan usually begins his day about 8:45 a.m. and ends it

off to go horseback riding at a Marine base in Virginia, according to an aide, who also said Mr. Reagan takes a briefcase filled with paperwork when he goes to the presiden-tial retreat at Camp David, Md.,

4.8% Raise for Federal Workers

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has recommended a 4.8percent annual raise for the U.S. government's 1.4 million white-col-lar workers. The October raise would be the smallest since a 4.8percent increase in 1973 and about half the size of last year's raise. Mr. Reagan, saying his decision

a 15.1-percent increase to equalize pay with comparable jobs in private industry. Mr. Reagan said Monday that his proposal is based on total worker compensation --- pay and

fringe benefits — and contended that federal benefits were generally higher than in the private sector. Federal unions denounced the proposed raise as politically motivated and a further slap at civ-il servants who are being hit with

but totally insensitive to govern-ment workers, who suffer from inflation like everybody else."

U.S. Judge Denies Bail To Hinckley

By Robert L. Jackson Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — A U.S. judge has refused to grant bail to John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of shooting President

Reagan, on the ground that the accused is a mentally troubled drifter who might flee the country. Mr. Hinckley, 26, who is awaiting trial on charges of shooting the ing trial on charges of shooting the president and three others in March, will remain in custody at Fort Meade, Md. He is guarded 24 hours a day by U.S. marshals.

In ruling out bail, Judge Barrington D. Parker of U.S. District Court said, "The defendant should be confined pending trial ... There are no conditions which the court finds reasonable and satisfactors that moved allow the de-

factory that would allow the defendant to be released."

The judge said that the special circumstances of Mr. Hinckley's case, including his poor employment record, his past wanderings about the country and his need for protection, make it clear "there is no absolute right of release" for an expression expression before tried. accused person before trial.

Mr. Hinckley, who appeared in Judge Parker's courtroom Friday to plead not guilty to the shooting chose to stay away from the bail hearing. This spared the U.S. marshals the extraordinary security precautions that they take when he

Mr. Hinckley's attorney, Vin-cent J. Fuller, tried to persuade the judge to free his client on his personal recognizance, on condition that Mr. Hinckley enter a Denver mental hospital for further tests

and treatment Mr. Fuller has previously said that Mr. Hinckley, the son of a Colorado oil man, may cite insanity as the reason he shot the president, the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, a Washington, D.C., police officer and a Secret Service agent outside the Washington Hilton Hotel on March 30.

In opposing Mr. Fuller's request, Roger Adelman, an assistant U.S. attorney, told Judge Parker that "there is no way a private institution could guarantee Mr. Hinckley's safety and security." Mr. Fuller had suggested that U.S. marshals could be stationed at the

After his arrest, Mr. Hinckley was imprisoned at Butner, N.C., for psychiatric examinations. A report on those tests was submitted under seal to the court July 31.

Mr. Hinckley has been judged competent enough to assist his lawyer in his own defense. In that connection, Judge Parker signed an order Tuesday at Mr. Fuller's request that prevents U.S. marshals and prison officials from reading or copying any of Mr. Hinckley's correspondence with his attorney.

Fruit Fly, Other Pest Infestations in U.S. Considered Inevitable as Commerce Grows

By Jay Mathews

Washington Past Service
LOS ANGELES — Some insect and agriculture experts have concluded that regular, future out-breaks of the Mediterranean fruit fly and other destructive pests have become inevitable throughout the United States, even if the latest California infestation is wiped out.

According to the latest figures, U.S. inspection stations have found that the number of insectinfested fruits and vegetables and other items brought into the country have increased 50 percent in a year, from about 16,000 finds in fiscal 1979 to about 24,000 in fiscal

Man vs. Insect

Efforts to stop importation of pests, agricultural inspectors say, have been outpaced by a revolution in international commerce. So much produce is shipped now in large containers that are difficult to inspect, and air travel has increased so rapidly, that inspectors are having difficulty keeping up with the demands of their work. According to an estimate by the Stanford Research Institute, U.S.

farmers will spend \$6 billion in

1982 on pesticides, a 67 percent increase over 1980. Even after taking inflation into account, U.S. farmers are spending twice as much on pesticides now as they did a dec-

"It's about impossible to get people not to transport things, said Edward Sylvester, chairman of the department of entomological sciences at the University of California at Berkeley. He numbers himself among other entomologists who see mankind continuing lose battles against its old adver-

sary, the insect.
"One never knows what the insect world will do until it does it." he said, pointing out that the most California infestation partly because experts thought the pest could not survive a cold northern California winter.

The speed of modern travel, furthermore, has made California and the rest of the country vulnerable to the spread of not only the Mediterranean fruit fly but the Oriental fruit fly, the gypsy moth, the Japa-nese beetle, the European corn borer, the apple maggot and the European elm bark beetle.

The Mediterranean fruit fly is damaging to crops because it lays eggs under the skin of ripening fruits and vegetables and the larvac cat the flesh, causing soft spots and rotting, thus spoiling the produce for market.

Dispute on Unsterlized Flies

LOS GATOS, Calif. (LAT) The Mediterranean fruit fly project manager, Jerry Scribner, blamed unsterilized flies from Peru for causing 95 percent of the California infestation, but his contentions were disputed by U.S. gov-

ernment agricultural officials. California officials in the state federal eradication project last spring questioned the quality of the Peruvian flies, but said their federal counterparts did not want to reject the insects for fear of a diplomatic incident. In the project, sterile flies were released to interrrupt the breeding cycles of wild

But C.W. McMillan, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services, said, "There was nothing wrong with the sterility of the flies that came in. If there had been, they wouldn't have let them be released."

Fewer U.S. Elderly Leaving Work Force

By Warren Weaver Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American rush to retirement is apparent beginning to subside. Under the pressure of inflation, the number of persons claiming Social Security benefits for the first time, which has risen almost every year since the program was founded in the New Deal era, has

begun to taper off.

By about 1985, this index of the rate at which elderly persons are leaving the work force could begin to drop if the trend of the last decade continues. About 1.6 million

people now retire each year.

The solvency of the Social Security fund has been a subject of considerable concern in Congress and the Reagan administration. The system could be materially strengthened if more and more persons decided to postpone retirement for a few years, continuing as contributors to the fund rather

than drawing benefits from it. The House Social Security subcommittee has approved a plan to delay full retirement benefits gradually from 65 to 68 and to reduce

7 China Plants Boost Pay

PEKING — Seven factories in the province of Guangdong have granted wage increases of about 30 percent after being allowed to use part of their profits to raise salaries, the Chinese news agency said Wednesday. Until last year facto-ries had to turn over all profits to

benefit levels for persons who re-

tire early, from 62 to 68. In an analysis of Social Security figures for the last 12 years, Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, associate di-rector of the National Council on the Aging, calculated that the increase in the retirement rate had dropped from 8.4 percent in 1972-1974 to 5.5 percent in 1975-1977 to 2.7 percent in 1978-1980.

Dr. Sheppard, who was coun-selor on aging for President Jimmy Carter, predicted that a continuation of the decline could alleviate much of the financing problem the Social Security system faces over the next half-dozen years.

No breakdown was available to indicate how much of the dropoff in filing for benefits was attributa-ble to fewer workers taking early retirement.

The retirement fund faces a shortage of \$10 billion to \$110 billion from 1982 through 1986, depending on the economy, and a longer, more serious deficit beginning about 2015, when the postwar "baby boom" generation begins to

Expanding Population

The reduction in the retirement rate comes at a time when the number of retirees might be expected to expand because the size of the elderly population is increasing rapidly.

The Census Bureau reported earlier this year that there were 25.5 million people in the country over 65 years old, 28 percent more than there had been 10 years be-

Officials of the Social Security Administration said that the apparent slowdown in retirement had been considered by actuaries in their calculation of the impending shortage of funds to pay benefits

in the next five years. "Workers nearing so-called retirement age must be having second thoughts about leaving the la-bor force completely," Dr. Shep-pard said. "Despite the automatic cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits, other sources of retirement income, including private pensions, cannot be relied upon to keep up with actual and expected rises in the cost of living for such workers and their families.

Oil Dispute Provokes **Antilles Cabinet Crisis**

The Associated Press THE HAGUE - Three ministers have resigned from the Cabinet of the Dutch Antilles in a dispute over oil rights, prompting a government crisis that could delay new talks with the Dutch government on the relationship of the Netherlands with its last colony.

The ministers belong to the Aruban Independence Party, which has asserted full rights to oil exploration and profits off Aruba; representatives of the other five Antillean islands say profits must be shared. A government spokesman here said Wednesday that Antilles Gov. Ben Leto would cut short a vacation in the Netherlands and return immediately to Curacao.

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minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get

your next home or office phone bill. SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or. you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Now...is that you on the left? Not bad. You can still shake a leg.



Reach out and touch someone

atin Nations Back El Salvador Junta By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Argentine plomats have said that Argentina buld join Colombia and Veneela in issuing a statement sup-viring the government of El Saldor and criticizing France and exico for their recognition of the lyadoran rebels as a political

The Argentine diplomats, in ashington for meetings Monday. tween Foreign Minister Oscar ctor Camilion of Argentina and ce President Bush and Secretary State Alexander M. Haig Jr., id they hoped that the letter suprting the Salvadoran governent would offset the internationimpact of the French-Mexican

cument issued Friday. Mr. Camilion learned of the Co-esday morning in a phone call in Buenos Aires. It is expected at other countries will be asked

join the statement. The letter, which is being draft-by the Colombians and Veneclans, the Argentine diplomats id, will accuse France and Mexiof interfering in El Salvador's ernal affairs by recognizing the pels as "a representative political

The French-Mexican document o was objectionable, they said, cause it called for restructuring : Salvadoran armed forces in ad-nce of elections and it left open e possibility of bringing considation of the Salvadoran civil war fore the UN Security Council.

According to the diplomats, Mining told Mr. Camilton that the nited States was surprised that ance had agreed to join Mexico the declaration. They said that French Foreign Ministry had ormed the State Department the y before the letter was issued military a permanent power role.

meet later this month in New

democratic government.

Mr. Haig also was reported to have told Mr. Camilion that the question of Cuban activities in Ni-caragua and El Salvador with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union when they

1982, elections for a constituent assembly in El Salvador.

The Argentine diplomats received the impression from Mr. Haig that the United States attached great importance to not allowing the Salvadoran situation to iade from attention. They said that the Americans seemed to believe that it was not possible for the government to win a military victory at this time, and that the major ef-fort should be directed toward securing world support for March,

but there was no consultation on the text with Washington.

United States intended to raise the

The Argentines, who have diplomatic relations with Cuba, share the U.S. concern about El Salvador. They said they were also troubled by reports of a major buildup

> requirements for that country. Salvador Protests Statement SAN SALVADOR (AP) - The Foreign Ministry issued protest notes Tuesday to representatives

of Soviet-bloc arms in Nicaragua, beyond any conceivable defense

of the French and Mexican gov-ernments over the recognition of the leftists. Meanwhile, Peru issued a statement accusing the French and Mexicans of intervening in another nation's internal affairs, and Vene-zuelan President Luis Herrera Campins recalled his ambassadors to Mexico and France "for consul-

Uruguay Chief Vows Civilian Rule

MONTEVIDEO - The former Uruguayan army commander, Gen. Gregorio Alvarez, took over Wednesday as president of the country and said that he would go ahead with plans to lead Urugnay back to civilian

Gen. Alvarez made his first speech as head of state at the congress building that he seized with his soldiers eight years ago to dissolve parlia-

ment. Gen. Alvarez was chosen by the country's leading officers last month to serve a three and a quarter year term and make efforts to clear the way for an elected government. Gen. Alvarez, who replaced President Manfredini Aparicio Mendez, said he intended to go ahead with plans to reactivate the country's two major parties, the Colorado and Blanco parties, as the basis of a new

the 1971 elections, have agreed to cooperate in the study of reforms to the 1967 constitution. The military's political plans specifically exclude the leftist parties, which were banned after the 1973 coup. Last November, Uruguayans rejected in a referendim a new constitution that would have given the

The two centrist parties, which won nearly 80 percent of the vote in

stories about his movie days."

Except for a comment by Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, that Mr. Reagan's record in

making has been left largely to the president's top three aides - Edwin Meese 3d, counselor, James A. Baker 3d, chief of staff, and Mi-chael K. Deaver, deputy chief of

"The real problem," an aide id, "is that there has been a per-

Leisurely Pace
That incident, combined with

torted when a reporter asked how many hours Mr. Reagan planned

about 6 p.m. The president "takes a fair amount of Wednesday afternoons"

Reagan Proposes

Washington Past Service

lion a year, rejected government salary data showing it would take

would save the taxpayers \$4.5 bil-

budget and job cuts. Ken Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Govern-ment Employees, said the increase is far less than the rise in the cost of living and is "not only unfair,

Page 4 Thursday, September 3, 1981

Surprise in Angola

South Africa's announcement that its troops have killed several Soviet officers and captured a sergeant-major during their current operation in Angola comes as a surprise. But it is the announcement that is surprising. not the presence of Soviet military advisers. Every government knows that there were hundreds of Russians advising both the Angolan army and the SWAPO guerrillas, who are fighting for control of Namibia. Since the South Africans have first-rate intelligence about Angola, and since their forces are far superior to either the Angolans or the SWAPO fighters, it has been suggested that they probably could have captured or killed Russians at any time. If this is so, the question is why they decided to do it now?

One possible reason is that it fits neatly into President Reagan's view of the world. Living proof that the Soviet Union is militarily involved in Angola could easily be used to promote the U.S. administration's contention that southern Africa is an East-West battleground. Mr. Reagan, in return, might be expected to show his gratitude by demonstrating even more understanding than he has in the past for South Africa's positions on Namibia and apartheid. A related possiblity is that Pretoria would like to destroy the Western consensus on reaching a settlement over Namibia by creating the impression that SWAPO is nothing more than a Soviet-inspired terrorist organization that should play no role in the territory's future.

The trouble is that although the soldier exists, it takes too much of a logical leap to draw Pretoria's conclusions. The announcement by South African Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Malan that a Russian had been captured was ambiguous and possibly misleading. It was not absolutely clear, for example, that the Soviet advisers were assigned to SWAPO as opposed to the Angolan army. Neither was it evident from Gen. Malan's statement what "Russian aspirations with southern Africa" were clearly indicated by the "Soviet propaganda" reportedly found during the operation.

Most importantly, though, the fact that SWAPO is accepting some Soviet aid to achieve its goal; or that SWAPO has a Marxist orientation, does not change the relevant reality that the organization would probably win a free election in Namibia if it were held tomorrow. Furthermore, it is recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

There is no evidence of U.S. collusion with South Africa in an effort to prevent SWAPO from gaining power in Namibia. But an effort by the Reagan administration to capitalize on South Africa's minor coup against Moscow, would very likely backfire because it would create the impression of collusion. The wisest reaction for Washington would be to sit back and let this incident run its

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Empire Strikes Back

Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, in a recent National Press Club speech, made an unusual and admirable assault on a defense contractor (Electric Boat) which had recently made a multimillion-dollar claim for compensation from the government for costs that Mr. Lehman insists were the result of its own "faulty performance." Speaking for the Navy, the U.S. government and taxpaying stiffs everywhere. Mr. Lehman then said that if Electric Boat did not reconsider and withdraw this claim, the Navy would bring countersuit of its own against Electric Boat to recover damages it had incurred as a result of the delay in the project in question and would also take its future business elsewhere.

Naturally there is a great deal of complaint about this on the part of the contractor and insistence that the facts of the case support a different interpretation of who did what to whom and who is at fault. That dispute will have to be adjudicated. What is notable, however, and will remain so no matter how the thing is finally settled, is the tone of shock and outrage with which the contractor responded to Mr. Lehman's attack. For Mr. Lehman was challenging the cozy system, the whole structure of assumptions that has been fashioned over the years, under which defense contractors can be and are forgiven just about anything, and good old Uncle pays and pays and pays. When such a defense project goes really wrong and gets to be an embarrassment, the attempt to do something about it invariably bogs down in cries that retribution against the contractor will only hurt the poor workers in the industry or factories involved - then everyone subsides. Interestingly, the workers' issue has already been raised on behalf of Electric Boat.

It is worth observing that if the poverty programs had been run the way some of the defense procurement programs have been, they wouldn't even have lasted as long as they did. There has always been a political double standard in these affairs. Too many defense contractors have felt (with some reason) that they could do as they did with impunity, that the cost overrun and the ageslong delay and the inefficient end-product were all in the so-what-are-von-going-to-doabout-it? category, that the services and the public had no recourse. Well ... surprise! We hope Mr. Lehman doesn't back He can claim one of the few truly impressive technological breakthroughs in recent Pentagon contracting history.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Diplomacy Against Drugs

Officially, Bolivia is all but bankrupt, but it's still possible for a Bolivian politician or military man to do very well off the books by getting into the cocaine trade and the lush black market it generates.

Cocaine trafficking, according to a report by a Times correspondent, Edward Schumacher, reached all the way to the office of Bolivia's president, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza. But Gen. Garcia Meza was forced to resign a few weeks ago, in part because a group of officers rebelled against his corruption.

The Reagan administration helped, by linking aid to Bolivia to demands for a crackdown on the cocaine trade, whose main market is in the United States. As a result, that trade has been slowed considerably. More important, the United States made clear its willingness to use diplomacy against drugs.

Gen. Garcia Meza had used millions of dollars from drug traffickers to buy the allegiance of key commanders. Hoping for a resumption of U.S. foreign aid cut during the Carter administration, he had even begun his

own half-hearted campaign against the drug trade. But only small-time dealers were arrested; powerful families that make the biggest profits from drugs weren't touched When Washington realized that a special training team from the Drug Enforcement Administration was not getting meaningful cooperation in Bolivia, it decided against resumption of aid.

While some military figures who have been identified as key drug operators remain prominent in the new government, it can be hoped that the unmasking of Gen. Garcia Meza and his removal from office are encouraging first steps toward limiting the flow of Bolivian cocaine.

More important, the Reagan administration has registered a powerful point: There is only so much that states and localities can do to keep drugs off the streets. Ultimately, an effective drug policy requires heavyweight diplomacy as well, a responsibility that clearly belongs with Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mounting Violence in Iran

It is tempting to see the mounting violence in Iran as evidence of the beginning of the end of the rule of the mullahs. However, the situation is too disturbed to allow safe predictions. The regime still appears able to draw huge crowds into the streets to mourn the dead as martyrs, and shout for revenge. It can still draw strength from the deeper feelings of simple people by paying lip service to Islamic principles ...

Nevertheless, problems are mounting and it is reasonable to assume that disappointment with the regime must be growing ...

For the moment, however, chaos seems likely to continue. It is a tragedy for the people of Iran, who had a right to expect something better after the fall of the shah. It is also a danger to the West because of Iran's key position in the oil-producing world.

Serious instability in Iran, or its breakup into separate parts, could start a chain reaction with incalculable consequences for the Middle East. Yet the Western powers are still, in the eyes of Iranians, so tainted by their association with the shah that they are almost entirely excluded from making any overt contribution to the search for stability. — From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago September 3, 1906

NEW YORK - James J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, condemns the American tendency to squander their great natural resources. With the population growing so rapidly, both forests and mines will be depleted within a brief period of time, he says. Mr. Hill holds that a bulwark against national disaster must be the more intelligent development of agricultural resources. He says: "No authority gives more than a century of life to our main available coal supply. By the middle of the present century, the hest coal will have been so far consumed that the remainder can be applied to present uses only at an enhanced cost, compelling an entire rearrangement of industries."

Fifty Years Ago September 3, 1931

COQUIMBO, Chile - Five thousand sailors and petty officers on eight war vessels, comprising virtually the entire Chilean navy, have mutinied and imprisoned their officers, including Admiral Campos, commander of the ficet. It is reported that the fleet is now under the command of a committee of sailors with headquarters aboard the flagship Latorre and that the mutineers are not planning bombardment of any of the coast cities. Seizure of the warships was accomplished without loss of life, and the surprised officers were unable to put up any resistance. Spokesmen announced that the cause of the trouble was the recent enforced reduction of 30 percent in



On Extremes in U.S. Foreign Policy

By Stephen Klaidman

PARIS — Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker's statement that the United States will not "choose between black and white" in its relations with South Africa has an oddly dissonant ring. The reason is that President Reagan has cast his overall foreign policy in "black and white" and has been widely critized for thinking solely in those stark terms.

True to his campaign promises, Mr. Reagan seems to have approved one foreign policy decision after another in the isolated, black-and-white context of U.S.-Soviet relations. He cannot be faulted for inconsisten-

The question is whether he can be faulted for naiveté and poor judgment. In other words, are the administration's apparently straightforward and unnuanced actions and statements likely to produce the intended results? Will they ease tensions between the West and the East? Will they strengthen the United States against the Soviet Union?

Refused to Condemn

Recent events in Central America, southern Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean suggest that the answer to those questions may be no. As an example, take the U.S. response to the South African incursion into Angola, of which Mr. Crocker's state-

ment was a part.

Unlike its allies, the United States refused to condemn the South Africans for the large-scale, cross-border raid on the ground that such condemnation would be one-sided. Such an argument can be made, but the Reagan administration is being disingenuous in making it, and everyone knows it. The real reasons - and they have been stated by administration officials including Mr. Crocker
— are that South Africa is rich in strategic minerals and it is viewed as a bulwark ern Africa.

Many U.S. allies, however, see the situation as more complex than that. They believe, for one thing, that it is possible to keep South Africa on the Western team and still be sufficiently critical of Pretoria's racist pol-icies and its desire to keep Namibia, to avoid alienating all of black Africa. Where else, they ask, can the South Africans go for support? Although Pretoria can't be pushed into doing what it doesn't want to, neither is it

likely to convert to Communism overnight, The Economist of London states in its charmingly unequivocal way that "South Africa is now going for victory" in Namibia. If that is correct, as it may well be, the UN

effort to make the territory independent will probably collapse, and the United States will almost certainly be held responsible; a result that will damage U.S. relations in varying degrees with black Africa, other Third World countries and some of its NATO allies. It could also lead to the introduction of still more Cuban and East German troops and Soviet advisers into Angola.

Happy Soviet Envoy

When the United States broke with its allies on the five-nation Namibia contact group and vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning the South African incur-sion, the Soviet ambassador could hardly

conceal his glee.
In Central America, there have been a number of U.S. moves that are consistent with the Reagan rhetoric, but which seem unlikely in the long-run to advance Washington's interests. There is not the slightest indication, for example, that any aid short of major U.S. economic and military involvement, will enable the ruling junta in El Salva-dor to overcome the popularly based opposi-

Now that France has joined with Mexico to recognize the main rebel groups as legitimate political forces, others can be expected to follow. Here, too, the United States is likely to be in conflict with many of its allies—one more situation that will bring smiles to

the lips of Soviet officials. Meanwhile, the United States has sent military advisers to Honduras, and the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has meddled in tiny, friendly Costa Rica's internal affairs by raising the specter of a Communist threat and suggesting that the United States might help to overcome it with police training.

Sideshows in Mideast

Bands of U.S. soldiers and police-training programs bring back unpleasant memories all over Latin America - memories, in many cases, of U.S. support for brutal dictators. One wonders how much thought was given to sending 21 Americans to patrol the Hon-duran border with El Salvador, or to Mrs. Kirkpatrick's remarks on Costa Rica. What friends are being won? Which people influ-

The main Middle East theater remains as complicated as ever and it is unclear what the thrust of Reagan policy will be there. But there are a couple of interesting sideshows at

· The Reagan administration has done ev-

erything but declare publicly its determina-tion to get rid of Liyba's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. It is in that context that most observers viewed the shooting down of two Soviet-built Libyan fighters over the Gulf of Sidra.

But Egyptian Defense Minister Mohammed Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala offers another interpretation, which is worth paying attention to if only because the Egyptians have had long experience with the Russians and know them well. Mr. Abu Ghazala suggests that the Soviet Union put the Li-byans up to provoking the U.S. pilots to fire at them to provide "an excuse to become more involved in Libya, to bring more advis-

ers and more Cubans."

Time will tell whether the Egyptian defense minister is right or wrong, but if he is right, the price of having downed the Libyan

jets may prove too high.

The other sideshow is the proposed sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. If there is really a way to guarantee that the world's most sophisticated airbotne warning and control system does not fall into Soviet hands, and to guarantee that it will not be used in a war against Israel, the sale could make some

It might help prevent an attack on the oil fields, it might keep some Saudi military men happy and therefore out of political trouble, and it would bring billions of dollars in revenue to the U.S. government.

Friction With Allies

But there are no such guarantees; the sale will exacerbate relations with Israel, and it will involve a very tough and possibly losing fight in Congress. What's more, Saudi Arabia, like South Africa, has no place else to go. Its destiny is linked to that of the United States and the other industrialized democra-cies with or without AWACS. It probably would have been better to tough it out with the Saudis and try to keep U.S.-owned-and-operated AWACS in the area to protect Western interests there.

All of these things, combined with others such as apparent U.S. reluctance to begin serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on theater or strategic arms, to support international lending institutions or to reach agreement on a balanced and equitable sea-law treaty, cause friction between the United States and its allies and alienate potentially friendly countries in Africa and Latin America. It is not clear that the offsetting benefits will be sufficient.

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Lesson for U.S. on Troubled Waters

By Elliot. L. Richardson

WASHINGTON — News of the dogfight over the Gulf of Sidra struck the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva last week at an awkward moment for the U.S. delegation. Lacking instructions that would permit us to seek specific changes in the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea, we were already on the defensive. The Libyans, surely, would attempt to organize some kind of a blast. The blast never came. Only a letter was circulated — why wasn't there more reaction?

Part of the answer, no doubt, was widespread detestation of the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The more important reason was that this was a conference of experts on international law who were well aware that Libya's attempt to stretch a baseline across the Gulf of Sidra from which to measure its territorial waters had no plausable basis either in customary international law or in the Draft Convention. They also saw that even such farfetched claims of Libya's could acquire legal respec-tability if not resisted.

In fact, the axiom that the life of international law is in its obser-

—Letters

Meatless in Poland

The suspicious of the citizens of

Piaseczno (IHT, Aug. 25) that the "government is purposely with-holding meat from the market —

maybe to export it for hard curren-

cy" are probably correct. A recent letter from a friend in Manhattan confirms that the excellent Krakus

brand of Polish canned ham is still

widely availale there, at weights

ranging from 2 to 7 pounds, and

prices of about \$3.50 a pound. Here in Dublin — as in London a

few months ago - Krakus-brand

pickled beets, dill pickles and pickled onions are on most supermar-

ket shelves, at prices that compare

When the people of Piaseczno,

reasonably - if not favorably

with domestic brands.

vance was a proximate cause of the incident.

In 1978, concerned that the United States was not reacting consistently to coastal-state jurisdictional claims incompatible with our high-seas rights, I recommend-ed that the National Security Council appoint a task force to de-velop a systematic approach to the regular exercise of these rights. The resulting procedures contemplate the periodic use of disputed airspace. Their function, as in the Libyan case, is simply to make sure that our freedoms of navigation and overflight are not eroded

Hard Case

In the present chaotic state of coastal-state territorial claims, calculation of the costs and benefits of asserting our rights in a given case can be excruciatingly difficult. Few of the claims that we do not recognize are so easy to discount as Libya's. Few governments are so widely disliked. In the Gulf of Sidra the only foreseeable cost was just such an incident as in fact occured, and that was likely to be offset (and was) by the benefit of

that the inovements of our air and naval forces should not be deterred or detoured by our reluctance to incur such costs. The only way of avoiding them without impairing our high-seas rights is to bring about a situation in which our view of the applicable legal principles is consistent with the gener-

ally accepted view. Freedom of navigation and overflight in 200-mile economic zones and through straits and archipelagos requires rules just as clearly established and broadly recognized as those on which we time rationing in Britain (and the relied in sending our F-14s over shorter-lived variety in the United States) seem absurd by comparithe Gulf of Sidra.

This is not a hypothetical requirement. The State Department for the New York Times.

The case is harder when the gov-

ernment whose jurisdictional claim

we do not accept is both friendly

and generally respected. It is hard-

er still when the country is import-

ant to us for political, economic or

military reasons. It is hardest of all

when to these factors is added the

circumstance that ours is a minori-

In such a case, acting on our

view of the law, especially if force has to be invoked, can provoke the

ill will of a whole region or a whole group of nations. Retaliation can

take many costly forms. The costs

will be cumulative, moreover, if we

persist in defying the dominant

It is essential, on the other hand,

has frequently urged the subordi-nation of navigational interests to displaying firm resolve in upholdforeign-policy considerations. Indeed, the concern that global mo-bility would become the victim of "creeping jurisdiction" over international waters led the Defense Department over a decade ago to take the initiative in getting the United States to join in calling for a new international conference on ty view of the applicable legal printhe law of the sea.

The State Department foresaw that without broad-based international agreement on freedom of transit, even such vital straits as Hormuz, Malacca and Bab el Mandeb could become vulnerable to changes in government, super-power competition and unilateral demands.

The Gulf of Sidra episode confirms the Defense Department's prescience. Like the dog that did not bark, the Law of the Sea Conference tacitly endorsed the U.S. role as the protagonist of broadly accepted legal principles. The inference is inescapable, however, that lacking such legal support, similar action would have been seen as that of an international bully. This, clearly, is the most significant lesson to be drawn from the Gulf of Sidra incident.

Elliot L. Richardson, former head of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, is chairman of the Public Advisory Committee to the delegation. He wrote this aricle

Closing A Circle Of Guilt

By Joseph Kraft

Few YORK — The Abbourg.

I fair, a hard lesson in the tragedy of life, has set agog the bi-crary world here in New York Here is what happened.

Jack Henry Abbott was born in 1944 on a military base in Oards. Mich., the son of a prosting he was raised by foster parents and in detention centers and a release school. At 19 he was sent to the school. At 19 ne was sent to the state penitentiary in Utah for paging a bad check. He killed another inmate in a knile fight, and was given a sentence of up to 20 year. He escaped and held up a bank in the company of the company o Denver. He was captured and an tenced, in 1971, to a 19-year ten in the federal prison system. At Leavenworth, in 1973, Al-bott began to steep himself in fire-ature, philosophy and Manie doctrine. In 1977 he initiated a correspondence with the noming Norman Mailer, who was then working on his book about the convicted murderer, Gary Gi

Literary Gifts

Mr. Mailer found genuine he ary gifts in Mr. Abbott and incested a leading publisher and a crary journal of high quality he July of this year Random Hope issued, under the title "In the best stated, and with the best way." Mr. Abbott's leading the state of the stat of the Beast," Mr. Abbon's letter from prison. Mr. Master wrote the introduction which first appear in the New York Review of Book

on June 11. The book mixes general references on life with half-baked Man, ism and a truly compelling accept of prison days. Mr. Abbott do scribes in detail brutality, percent sion, corruption and racism it tells what it is like to knile a fello prisoner. He says of himself have never been in bodily conta with another human being in a most 20 years except in

in the introduction, Mr. Man calls prisons the "Dispose all ea-of a prodigiously diseased an-ery." He places Mr. Abbott same those few who do not break-"the proudest, the bravest, is most daring, the most enterprise and the most undefeated of the

Reviewers were also impress The New York Times book resicalled Mr. Abbott's work "as-some, brilliant." The Los Amiri Times dubbed his book "a sor

Desides arranging for pera-tion, Mr. Mailer interested and in a parole for Mr. Abbet for wrote authorities asserting lk 15 bott's qualities as a writer, and fering to give him a job. Leng certifying Mr. Abbott's wing gifts were also sent by Robat Silvers of the New York Revised Abbott's editor at Random Hose. In January of this year, Mr. Abbott was transferred from the feleral penitentiary in Manon if back to the Utah authorities (s June 5, he was sent to halfwr house in downtown New York pa or to full parole on Aug. 25.

On July 18, Mr. Abbott west to est in an Italian restauran in the neighborhood. He asked for per-mission to use the toilet, and was refused by the waiter, who will it was forbidden for sanitary reasons.
Mr. Abbott asked the waiter to step outside, and then kiled in with a knife thrust to the heat he waiter was Richard Adea a 22 year-old actor and playwight of promise who had had his his work produced at an experience theater here in New York.

A month later, M.A. Fater the New York Times published story that added a new dimension the Abbott mightmare is. Farber wrote that before know the Marion penitentiary Mr. Al bott signed a long statemen which "recented" a previous "story shot having been tortured, provided a formation about other immets and made a series of accusated about the Marion Prisoners Right Project"—a group of there law yers working for bester continue at Marion. The clear implication was that Mr. Abbott had achieved parole by snitching to the authorities on other inmates.

Predictable

It is tempting to see in all this closed circle of guilt with each body at fault — Mr. Abbut is being a killer; the authorities for brutalizing him and then release him; Mr. Mailer for idolizing so lence; the editors for confising person with a cause. But tries affix this kind blame is schooled stuff. Some decent sentiments of tainly animated Mr. Maio the editors. The prison authorite did what bureaucrats usually do Mr. Abbott's actions were proof

An awful finale may yet foliog. Editors at Random House my Mr. Abbott has been calling his and from Mexico with a proposition that he write an article shout most recent murder. They med that in the end Mr. Abbot! emerge as a "sick celebrit!" Richard Adan — the one truly mocent victim — will be forgott

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Robert K. McCabe

Associate Publisher

René Bondy --Francois Desmusions

Richard H. Morgan

Director of Financi

and the rest of Poland, endure meat shortages that make the war- Milan.

Idle Hands?

son, there's something drastically

wrong with New Yorkers, Dubliners, and Londoners eating Polish

Oh, yes! I nearly forgot -

Krakus foods all bear the stamp or

hams beets, and onions.

David Pike (Letters, Aug. 24) asserts that there is no country in the world where idleness on the job is more condoned that in Britain. I'm afraid I would have to take

issue with that. Has Mr. Pike ever been to Italy?
GLORIA IMPERIA.

seal of the Polish state agricultural export council. SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN. John Hay Whitney



Albert Speer, 76, Architect Of Hitler's Nazism, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1) formed a dance to Gershwin's armaments died in a plane crash. Hitler made Mr. Speer the successor. The following year, Hitler also gave Mr. Speer authority over raw materials and industrial produc-

OBITUARIES

tion, putting about 80 percent of vartime industry in his

Allied air raids, Mr. Speer kept war production going. Some experts said his effectiveness might have extended the war by

Hitler's Power

Toward the end, in 1945, Mr. Speer said, he turned against Hit-ler, enteraining the idea of assassination or a coup. However, he said. Hister's personal power over him persisted.

Mr. Speer kept his Cabinet post in the government of Adm. Karl Doenitz after Hitler committed suicide in April 30, 1945, and was captured with other officials on May 23 on a German ship in Flensburg harbor. Mr. Speer was indicted in August as one of 24 major var criminals and was tried at Nuremberg. He was accused of having used millions of forced la--borers, most of them prisoners of civilians from occupied countries in the production of armamens. Alone among the 23 at the trial, Mr. Speer admitted his

At Spandau prison after his con-viction, he was prohibited from writing his memoirs. He made notes in toilet paper and had them smuggled out with the help of a guard. The notes were the basis of his later books.

-- In his last years, Mr. Speer lived quietly and comfortably in a rustic cottage his father built in the hills near Heidelberg when his son was born.

Vera-Ellen

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Vera-Ellen 55, who danced through the golden era of Hollywood musicals, died Sunday of cancer.

She broke into show business when at the age of 13, she won the Major Bowes Amateur Hour. After her movie career was lauched by Samuel Goldwyn, she starred in such hits as "White Christmas" with Bing Crosby, "On the Town" with Gene Kelly and Frank Sinatra, and with Mr. Kelly in "Words and Music" in which the two per-

Irmgard Bartenieff

"Slaughter on 10th Avenue."

NEW YORK (NYT) -- Irmgard Bartenieff, 81, founder of the La-ban (now the Laban-Bartenieff) Institute of Movement Studies in New York and a movement theoretician, died Thursday in a

New York hospital. A writer on physical therapy and dance notation, Mrs. Barten-ieff was born in Germany and studied with Rudolf Laban, a pioneer in European dance. She and her husband, the late Michail Bartenieff, fled Germany in 1936 to the United States.

Elias J. Bickerman NEW YORK (NYT) -- Elias J. Bickerman, 85, a historian and authority on the influence of the Greeks in the Midde East at the time of Christ and before, died Monday in Tel Aviv.

Robert A. Kann

NEW YORK (NYT) - Robert A. Kann, 75, a who taught history University of Vienna and Rutgers University and an authority on the history of Austria and the Hapsburg empire, died Thurs-day of a heart attack in Vienna.

James Z. Appel

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP) - Dr. James Z. Appel, 74, a former president of the American Medical Association who was instrumental in getting doctors to accept the Medicare program, died Monday.

Warnings Saved Lives In Floods, China Says

PEKING - Two floods this summer that brought the worst disaster in 32 years to Sichuan province killed 920 people, but timely warnings prevented more from dying, the Chinese news agency said Wednesday.

The agency said, "only 920 persons died in the province which has a population of 100 million, although two-thirds of its counties were affected. Timely and accurate meteorological and hydrological predictions and prompt measures...helped Sichuan province reduce losses of life and prop-erty when it was hit in mid-July and mid-August by the worst floods in 32 years," the agency

Canada Bars 2 Russians From Parley

Pugwash Organizers Protest the Decision

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

BANFF, Alberta - A cooperative effort by about 130 scientists from 53 countries to find ways to limit the arms race and reduce international tensions has run into some tensions of its own.

Even before the 31st Pugwash Conference, named after the small Nova Scotia town where the series began in 1957, opened its sessions in this mountain resort Friday, the organizers protested a decision by the Canadian government to bar two Soviet delegates.

The Department of External Affairs cited security reasons for its refusal to grant the two men visas.

'Suspicion and Distrust'

The two scientists are Dr. Vladimir Pavlichenko, a longtime participant in the Pugwash symposi-ums and a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as well as a negotiator in the second strategic arms limitation talks, and Dr. Vladmir Ustinov, who was to have attended the conference for the first time as a specialist in disarmament and the his-

tory of science.
The organizers noted that this was the first time that anyone had been barred from the conference and declared that "it is clear that the suspicion and distrust which existed in 1957 and which our meetings have always tried to dispel, still exists even in a country 'as open, friendly and generous as Canada."

Nine other Soviet scientists are taking part. They made no protest of their own and continued to attend sessions despite what had happened to their colleagues. It is largely at their insistence that the meetings are private, the organizers explained.

A Soviet participant, Vasily S. Emelyanov, an atomic expert, made a strong attack on U.S. policy since the time of President Harry S Truman who, he said, had sought "world domination" through the so-called Truman Doctrine for containing Commi-

Sensible Solutions

Mr. Emelyanov said at a workshop on energy resources and international security that the "major obstacle to the search for sensible solutions of complicated international problems in our time is an outrageous, unprecedently insolent policy of the United States." The policy, he said, is based on "huge and ever-growing reserves of the most diversified nuclear weapon-

Antagonism between the big powers was not the only source of tension that appeared to hinder what is intended to be friendly cooperation among scientists acting on their own to find solutions to world problems.

An Egyptian doctor, Essam E. Galal, accused Israel of "an overt premeditated act of war" in attacking Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in June and said the Israelis had "persistently used all clandestine and illegitimate means to achieve nuclear military capabilities."

There was an immediate rejoinder from Shalheveth Freier, an Israeli physicist, who declared that Iraq had considered itself at war with Israel from the beginning of Israel's existence.

"The conjunction of expressed and proven Iraqi designs on Israel, the nature of its nuclear program and the impossibility of confiding the security of Israel to the conditioned effectiveness of inspection procedures led to the raid on Osirak," he said.

U.S. Study Says 60% of Homosexual Men Contracted Sexually Transmitted Disease

By Victor Cohn Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As many as 60 percent of homosexual men, especially those who have many sex partners, may contract one sexually transmitted disease or another, according to a federally conducted surjey reported in the current American Journal of Public

The percentage may be even and many homosexuals contract sexually transmitted dis-

DEATH NOTICE

GEORGE JOHN LEEDS

St. Moritz, Switzerland Mr. George J. Leeds died in his home in St. Moritz on August 25, 1981. Mr. Leeds was the retired President of Dodge & Seysour, the oldent and largest American expect, the easiest and largest American expert management company with offices in dery major commy of the world.

Aming his many multinational activities, Mr. Leeds founded and directed the well known French manufacturies of steel wool under the brand name JEX. Mr. Leeds's tilbs, international accomplishments. under the brand name JEX. Mr. Leede's other international accomplishment inched the manufacturing of Kelvinator utilizations and Thermo-King Track Refugeration units in France.

Mr. Leeds leaves behind his beloved wife Virginia Leeds, his sons Douglas and Realth and their families, his daughter betty and two sons, his sister and brother-indaw Germanne and Marc Iselin and their families and the families of his deceased siter and brother-indaw Suzame and

MEMORIAL NOTICE

siter and brother-in-law Suzanae and Decdore Boury.

for the first anniversary of the death of COMTE DU BOISMOUVRAY houghts and prayers are requested from Section, together with the Mass which will be extended on Monday, 7th September at 0.30 a.m. at l'Eglise du Couvent des Dominicaires de l'Annonciation, 222 Faubourg sun-Honore, 75008 Paris.

The situation is a challenge to medicine, according to an editorial in the journal of the American Public Health Association, the society of federal, state and local in the entire questionnaire were health officials.

The journal summarizes the results of a questionnaire filled out by 4,212 homosexual men from every state and Canadian prov-ince, a sample called "the largest and most diverse" yet of a homo-

sexual population.

Sixty percent of the 3,696 respondents who answered all the questions ltad had at least one sexnally transmitted disease.

Range of Diseases

Among those questioned, 38 percent had had gonorrhea, 24 percent urethritis (inflammation), 18 percent venereal growths, 13 percent venereal growths, 14 percent venereal growths, 15 percent venereal growths, 16 percent venereal growths, 17 percent venereal growths, 18 percent venereal growths, 18 percent venereal growths, 19 percen cent syphilis, 10 percent hepatitis (liver disease transmitted by a virus) and 9.4 percent some form of herpes, another virus disease. Also reported were intestinal diseases such as amebiasis, shigellosis and enteritis; and meningitis, a serious brain or spinal cord infection.

Sixty-six percent had had an episode of pediculosis — infestation of head or crab lice. If these are included, 78 percent of the respondents had experienced at least one sexually transmitted disorder.

The survey was conducted by the federal Center for Disease Control, which sent questionnaires to 1,800 groups listed by the National Gay Task Force and printed to cope with this growing medical an abridged version in a magazine problem is "shrinking." for homosexuals.

Because those who answered in effect selected themselves, the sur-vey cannot be considered representative of all homosexuals, said the CDC's Dr. William Darrow and his co-anthors. But the study is still the largest so far published

And it is unlikely, said Dr. H. Hunter Handsfield, that only once-sick homosexuals responded because only four of 692 questions

'At High Risk'

It is at the least fair to say that homosexual men who have had multiple sex exposures "are at high risk" of major disease, added Dr. Handsfield, author of the journal's editorial.

Those at greatest risk, the survey indicates, are those who have had many partners and those who have anonymous or furtive" eacounters in "gay baths, parks, pubsurveys have shown that between 8 and 12 percent of homosexuals have more than 500 sex partners during their lives. In the CDC survey, the average number reported

Another important cause of disease was fecal-oral contamination, either inadvertent or through a di-

Dr. Darrow and co-authors urged health authorities to improve services for gays and encour-age them to establish their own clinics. But Dr. Handsfield, director of the sexually transmitted disease program in the Seattle-Kings County Health Department, said the ability of health departments

"Two major goals for the 1980s," he said, should be education of doctors to recognize and "nonjudgmentally" manage these diseases, and development of strong links between public clinics and major medical centers that can provide the laboratory and other help to deal with these problems.

Publishing-

Book Fair Planned for Soviet Exiles

Theater in London

'Children of a Lesser God' Is a Winner

even to find pride in what makes her different. True to "Miracle Worker" there's the understanding

teacher (Trevor Eve in an equally

impressive performance) who

comes to understand her, while

true to "Equus" there are peripher-

ing parents and well-meaning offi-

cials trying to come to terms with

an existence they can never share. But where Medoff scores is in

the variations he plays on these fa-

miliar natterns and in the way that

his play analyzes communication

between two worlds, not just that

of the deaf and of the hearing, but

also that of the actors and the au-

dience. "Children" is a sign-lan-guage "Translations," it sets up the barriers, shows how they might but probably won't be hurdled, and

ends with a commendable lack of

It's a play about love and about control and about defiance; above

all it's a play about the fact of

sentimentality.

al visitations from incomprehend-

By Harold C. Schonberg

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Just about a week after the end of the Moscow Book Fair, which opened Wednesday and runs through Sept. 8, the Association of American Publishers and the Fund for Free Expression will sponsor a smaller but related affair of their own. Named the Third Moscow Book Fair Reception in Exile, it will be held at the New York Public Library on Sept. 14, and its purpose will be to honor Soviet writers who have emigrated or been exiled from the Soviet Union. At least 17 of them are expected to be present.

The idea came from Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House and a human rights activist. Bernstein is chairman of the Fund for Free Expression and also of its spinoff group, Helsinki Watch. Both groups help authors and monitor human rights around the world.

Bernstein hopes the Soviet Union will be receiv-

ing "a message" from the Sept. 14 event. At both of the previous book fairs in Moscow, in 1977 and 1979, American publishers took over the Aragvi Restaurant for a dinner, and in 1979 Soviet writers were invited. Many came, even though the street outside the restaurant was packed with secret police. In the years since 1977, several American publishers have had their visas revoked, among them Bernstein, Winthrop Knowlton of Harper & Row and Carl Proffer of Ardis.

These three, along with Martin P. Levin, chair-man of the Association of American Publishers; Townsend Hoopes, president of the association:
John McRae 3d, chairman of International Freedom to Publish; Alexander C. Hoffman, vice president of Doubleday, and Lawrence Hughes, president of William Morrow & Co., will be hosts for the Sept. 14 dinner at the library here. Many of them had been co-hosts at the Moscow dinners in 1977 and 1979.

It was only a few weeks ago that Bernstein conceived of the idea of a reception for exiled Soviet writers. A date early in September was originally set, to coincide with the Russian fair. It was postponed to Sept. 14 for several reasons, the most important of which was the arrival of two Soviet emigre writers — Lev Kopelev and his wife, Raisa Orlova. Both will be here just in time to be guests of the publishers.

[In Moscow, the Soviet Union Wednesday ned its third international book fair as Soviet officials defended their decision to bar the display of a handful of books on Jewish and Nazi themes,

By Sheridan Morley

L ONDON — After a less than wonderful start with "Eastward Ho" the new Mermaid The-

atre looks to have a winner (and I

would guess a lengthily profitable

West End transfer) with its second

production, Mark Medolf's Broad-

way-award-winning "Children of a

. Perched somewhere halfway be-

tween "The Miracle Worker" and

"Whose Life Is It Anyway?" this is

a sketchy but powerful account of

the case for what can only be

called deaf liberation, and it leads

to an eventual awareness that the

state of being deaf, like the state of

being black, is necessarily not made better by any attempts to

modify it. In a cast of seven, three

of the characters (and actors) are

wholly or partially deaf, two of

them attempt to talk, to lip-read,

to accommodate themselves to a

the play is essentially about her re-

fusal to conform, to pretend, to

learn to do badly what she can

a rebellion; just as the hero of "Whose Life?" refuses to prolong a

hopeless hospital existence, so Sar-

ah Norman (marvelously played

here by Elizabeth Quinn) wins in

the end the right to be true to her

own future - to live deaf, and

Travel

The Timely Taj Express

By Joel Stratte-McClure

A GRA, India — Indian trains have a lamentable reputation — sacred cows often block the tracks, accidents are frequent and delays expected. But the Taj Express, which leaves Platform 2

at the New Delhi station each morning at 7:10, is a startling

exception.

"This is the fastest, most comfortable and only punctual train in India," boasted Reginald David, mechanical engineer for the Taj Express. "It goes 60 miles an hour, the countryside is beautiful,

The three-hour journey is almost as pleasant as the first glimpse

of the Taj Mahal, the shiny inlaid-marble tomb built by Shah Jahan's 20,000 workers for his wife Arjumand between 1631-53. The first-class air-conditioned coach (\$15 one way) has

only 27 spacious red seats, there is a shower and dressing room in the compartment and a steward distributes pillows and readily

answers the seat-side bell. The large clock even has the correct

A light breakfast during the morning journey costs only 50 cents and dinner during the return trip, leaving each afternoon at .6:55 p.m., is less than \$2 — including soup, bread, potato patties, vegetables, lamb chops and a banana. The 90 seats per car in the

seven second-class coaches are actually wooden benches but the one-way fare is only \$1.70 while a non-air-conditioned first-class

seat goes for \$8.
"This train has a seat for everyone and about 50 percent of the passengers, Indian or foreign, are tourists," said K.K. Mathur, the engineer, who has been pulling the 11 blue coaches with his workhorse steam engine since the Taj Express began operating on

Before departure Mathur proudly shows off the engine's shiny copper controls, its sculpture of Lord Krishna and the overflowing

20-Year-Old Engine

"The only problems we have are getting the right quality of fuel and spares for this 20-year-old engine," he said, sweating from the

The view from the coach during the trip to Agra is vintage India

- water buffalo cooling off in swamps, Hindu temples and an

occasional mosque surrounded by lush monsoon-green fields of

sugar cane and corn, a water pipeline, a newly built electronics

plant, and a lone Sufi on the platform during the 9:15 stop in

Four thousand to five thousand persons visit the Taj Mahal

each day and nine hours in Agra can be trying. The ubiquitous

gnides and rickshaw drivers insist on steering visitors to shops

selling emerald rings, inlaid marble tables and sandalwood statues

of Hindu gods. The streets are a circus - dancing bears, elephant

and camel rides, even a staged fight between a mongoose and

After watching the sun set on the Taj Mahal, the air-condition-

ing, soft seats and warm meal on the Taj Express are required for

the return trip. When the train pulls into the New Delhi station

Reginald David is there to meet his pet train. He looks at his

watch and smiles.

"It's never late," he says to a departing passenger, "and I make

Reservations are required on the Taj Express during the peak

tourist season, September to April. They may be made at the

railway station or through local travel agents and hotels.

a point of dining on it whenever I can."

furnace heat.

there's never been an accident and it makes a profit."

This is in that sense a play about

world in which the unthinking ma-.

Lesser God."

never do well.

national Herald Tribune

the Associated Press reported. The fair, with the motto "Books at the Service of Peace and Prog-ress," has been proclaimed by Soviet officials as proof of their nation's support of international cul-tural exchanges. But officials barred the American Association of Jewish Publishers from displaying one volume of "The History of the Jews" by former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and the 1981 American Jewish Yearbook. Hundreds of other books on Judaism and Jewish themes were approved for display, and fair officials said these included other books by Eban.]

Bernstein said he would not be at the Moscow Book Fair. His visa had been revoked in 1979, he had been attacked in the Literaturnaya Gazeta last July 1 and he took that as a hint that he was not welcome. As far as he and many publishers were concerned, Bernstein said, there simply was no point in going.

"From the publishing point of view, where our product is ideas of men and women, it is impossible to do business under the conditions they have set up." Bernstein gave as one example Russian translation of American books. There have been all kinds of changes or omissions when the transla-tors thought the ideas ran counter to approved So-

One purpose of the Sept. 14 dinner, Bernstein said, is to try to signal the Soviet authorities that while governments struggle to work out their problems, thinking people find Soviet behavior unacceptable. People have to talk to people. Brezhnev promised to observe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He signed the document, and now they're making a mockery of it. The Mos-cow Book Fair is like a Potemkin village. People cannot talk to each other and exchange ideas in that climate."

Some of the Soviet writers in exile will be flying from Europe to the New York reception. Expected to be in attendance are Vasily Aksyonov, Yuz Aleshkovsky, Philip Berman, Valery Chalidze, Sergei Dovlatov, Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, Naum Korzhavin, Pavel Litvinov, Mark Popovsky, Boris Shragin, Andrei Sinyavsky, Sasha Sokolov, Tomas Venclova and Vladimir Voinovich. It is not known if Vladimir Bukovsky, who also was invited, will be able to attend The list of honored guests also names eight Sovi-

et writers. Six of them are serving sentences in Soviet labor camps. One has been sentenced to five years of exile. The eighth and most famous of all, Andrei Sakharov, was banished to Gorky last year.

In 1935, five years after their

first great joint success in "Private Lives," Noel Coward wrote for

Gertrude Lawrence the sequence

of nine one-act plays that he called "Tonight at 8:30" or, on matinee days, "Today at 2:30." The idea

was to provide the legendary Noel-

and-Gertie team with another suc-

cess that would avoid the boredom

that they found in repeating the

same play night after night. Given a choice of nine plays, any three of

which would make up a performance, it was possible to ring the

changes so that no two consecutive

Even at the time, critics had

their doubts. Certain plays, nota-

bly the backstage vaudeville rou-

tine "Red Peppers" and the mid-dle-aged romance "Still Life" that

eventually became David Lean's

classic film "Brief Encounter."

were reckoned triumphant, but

generally the plays were not ex-

pected to work in any other hands,

performances were the same.

Festivals

Fringe Events Are Making Edinburgh a Big Success

New York Times Service

EDINBURGH — The Edinburgh Festival, an ever-expanding celebra-tion of the arts, will come to a close Saturday, more successful than many of its predecessors by statistical, if not artistic, measures.

Begun in 1947 as a self-described "gesture of cultural defiance in a world made weary by war, misery and destruction," the festival has since grown to a three-week-long cultural institution far broader in scope than its founders imagined. This year, the official festival is offering 164 performances - largely

of opera, theater and music — and appears likely to sell about 80 percent of the 171,811 tickets available. About 100,000 visitors are expected to elbow their way through this crowded Scottish city where nearly all shop windows are designed to capitalize on their arrival. But perhaps most imposing has been the growth in the panoply of

related events that swirl around the official festival, notably the "Fringe," a collection of 454 companies, 739 shows and 8,868 often bizarre performances.

Among the most talked-about such occurrences this year have been a production of "2001" performed in the back of a Hillman Avenger automobile to an audience of two per performance, a revue put on in a hotel's checked-baggage room, and Acme Acting, which performs an individually selected production at the customer's choice of location. "Demand and supply are rarely so directly related in the arts." said Alistair Moffat, the administrator of the Festival Fringe Society, which publishes a program but does not regulate the Fringe productions.

Conventional Programming Ouestioned

The vibrance of the Fringe has to some extent overshadowed the official festival, which does not seek a place on the international artistic cutting edge, but rather tries to attract visitors, bring world-renowned culture to Scots and help develop local artistic talents.

This year, critics were unhappy at the number of conventional productions and concert programs, although Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," in the Cologne Opera's production, received some of the best reviews. But the 1981 festival generated a measure of cultural controversy as well. Perhaps the most discussion was over Bach's St. Matthew Passion by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Claudio Abbado, which opened the festival. The performance, with a large chorus, ran

against the modern trend toward smaller performing forces in such mu-

sic, but twice played to full houses. Other official productions also received mostly mixed reviews. One of the eagerly awaited events has been the premiere Tuesday of "On the Razzle," a new play by Tom Stoppard, whose "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" was discovered among the offerings of the 1966

This year's festival was the most heavily theater-oriented ever. Before the arrival of John Drummond, who is running his third Edinburgh Festival, directors have had principally musical backgrounds. The first director was Rudolf Bing, who came from the Glyndebourne opera festival and went to the Metropolitan Opera as general manager.

However, the theater presentations this year were accorded fair to poor reviews, particularly "As You Like It" by the Birmingham Repertory Theater, which one critic called "a pageant not a play." Leonard Bernstein's "Candide," also by the Birmingham company, received only

Among the most controversial of Drummond's decisions was the inclusion of three foreign-language plays. The National Theater of Romania's "The Girl From Andros," a comedy written by Terence in 166 B.C., was much criticized, but Racine's "Britannicus" played to large and enthusiastic audiences.

As for music, the festival featured a variety of well-known groups and performers, such as the London Symphony Orchestra, the London Phil-harmonic Orchestra, the violinist Yehudi Menuhin and the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy. Perhaps the most praised performance was the premiere by the BBC Symphony Orchestra of John Tavener's "Akhmatova Requiem," a celebration of the Russian poet Anna Akhmatova, described The Sunday Times as "affecting and astonishing." Drummond was In addition to the official festival and the Fringe, Edinburgh in late

August became the setting for a variety of related events, including a litary tattoo, performed at night against a backdrop of Edinburgh Castle above the city. Although derided by serious arts lovers, the event is a bigger draw than the official festival, selling a quarter-million tickets. Also under way are several special art exhibitions aimed almost exclusively at local residents, and a film festival, which this year is shorter

than usual but which still includes 40 feature films and a screening of the 1927 production of Abel Gance's "Napoleon," a daylong event.

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is however "Red Peppers" which, in its account of the seedy provincial music-hall world where Lawrence (though not Coward) served an apprenticeship, will doubtless

have a broader appeal. Like Chap-lin's "Limelight" it manages simultaneously to celebrate and parody a lost theatrical world.

Insofar as this patchy evening succeeds, it does so because of John Standing, one of the last in a line that stretches back through Jack Buchanan to Bobby Howes, and was only ever really represented on Broadway by Ray Bolger. He has that effortless throwaway charm and instinctive understanding of the Coward style which, as the rest of the cast proves only too clearly, can never be taught. Like cricket, the art of playing Coward requires a native intuition which, if there, can always be improved, if not, no amount of technique can replace it.

The second play, "Hands Across the Sea" is likely to prove mysterious to tourists since it is in fact an elaborate parody of the home lives of the late Lord and Lady Mountbatten and to be enjoyed on any level other than the purely farcical (at which it is not very good) requires a working knowledge of the Mountbattens' 1930s lifestyles and acquaintances.

To round the evening out there

and by and large they haven't. Though the initial London and the opposite of hearing but instead Broadway seasons in 1935-36 were full of its own sounds and rules sellouts, a postwar Broadway reviand codes of behavior, where they do things differently not always because they have to but someval starring Lawrence but not Coward flopped badly and since then, despite some lackluster mov-ic versions of various scripts, it has proved economically impossible to times because they want to. It's an evening not to be missed, and Gordon Davidson's production is so stage a revival of all nine. fresh and so strong that you forget A management will occasionally he has already done it on at least risk three of the nine as a single three U.S. stages, including his own in Los Angeles. production and that is what is now

at the Lyric Theatre where "Shad-ow Play," "Hands Across the Sea" and "Red Peppers" are being staged by the Cambridge Theatre Company under the direction of Jonathan Lynn with John Standing in the Coward roles and Estelle Kohler in those created by Law-Given that Coward was the jack of all theatrical trades and the

master of most (the original "To-night at 8:30" was not only his as author but also as star, director and composer-lyricist) these three offer interesting insights into the sheer variety of his talent. "Shad-ow Play" is a soft echo of "Private Lives," a slight romantic musical concerned with the archetypal Coward couple who find it impossible to live together and equally impossible to live apart. Intriguingly, however, this was written just a year after Coward had made his first American movie ("The Scoundrel," for Ben Hecht) and is conceived totally filmic techniques
— flashbacks, cross-fades and
quick cuts all performed on stage
with the help of sudden lighting changes.

Biological 'Guided Missiles' Deployed in Cancer War

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

TEW YORK — The 67-year-old man had lymphoma, a form of cancer. The dis-ease was tightening its grip, attacking his skin and his lymphatic system. Chemicals and radiation were failing.

Then his doctors started a new treatment with substances called monoclonal antibodies designed to seek out his cancer cells exclusively and help kill them. These special antibodies, the most potent biological "guided missiles" known to science, were given re-peatedly while the doctors watched for signs of dangerous toxicity. There were none.

By the end of four weeks the man was looking better and feeling better. Some tumors on his skin disappeared; others became soft and flat, signs that they were being attacked. The patient's fevers and night sweats ceased. A medical report described the response as encouraging.

But this story does not have a happy ending. The patient's partial remission lasted about seven weeks; then the cancer advanced again and four weeks later he died.

The case is significant, however, as a demonstration that effects can be achieved through such a guided-missile attack on can-cer and as one of the first known uses of monoclonal antibodies in treatment of human illness

Antibodies are defensive proteins produced by the body to help repel invasions of almost any foreign substance. Monocional antibodies are produced with the aid of special cell-fusion techniques that give rise to groups of extremely uniform antibodies that are much more selective than ordinary anti-

Some Research

The case is also notable as an illustration of how implacably cancer can counterattack the most ingenious assaults of medical science. But the war is not over and the use of monoclonal antibodies to learn more of cancer's complex secrets and attack its outlaw cells is being pursued in animal research at many institutions and in human beings at a

These efforts underscore the broadening usefulness of these special antibodies that were not available to most scientists for any purpose until the last few years. Monoclonal antibodies have already had a major impact on many areas of scientific research and biochemical analysis. They have spawned an industry devoted to their production and

They show promise of speeding the devel-opment of vaccines against malaria, schistosomiasis and possibly other globally important parasite diseases; of permitting life-saving diagnosis of some infections in newborn babies, and of other uses, including the experimental treatment of a few carefully seected cancer patients.

Specialists note that it is still too early to say how useful monoclonal antibodies will be in treating any human malignancy. But, like other experimental weapons against cancer, they are already providing new insights into the nature of that complex group of dis-

The 67-year-old man, who had a form of lymphoma called mycosis fungoides, was treated at the Stanford University Medical Center. His case was reported in a "prelimi-nary communication" in The Lancet, the in-ternational medical journal, earlier this month by Drs. Richard A. Miller and Ronald Levy.

Encouraging Results

"Monoclonal antibody produced a strik-ing clinical response in skin, lymph nodes, and blood, but complete remission was not achieved," their report said. "We are encouraged by the results in this patient," they added. "Perhaps antibodies of better specificity or more suitable class can

be developed for treatment." Altogether, doctors at Stanford have tried monoclonal antibodies in eight cancer pa-tients, two of them under treatment now. To date there has been no evidence of ill effects and there have been some encouraging re-sults in at least four of the patients. Dr. Levy sees little hope that the special antibodies will ever cure cancers unaided, but he hopes

to aid other forms of treatment. Similar strategies have been used on at least six patients by a group at Harvard's Sidney Farber Cancer Institute and the Chil-

they can be forged into a powerful weapon

dren's Hospital in Boston. What we've all found is that monoclonal

produced against most foreign substances.

that gives these antibodies their musual power.

the surface of a cell or virus.

Clones Improve Target Precision

NEW YORK — Antibodies are proteins produced by the body's immune defense system

in response to almost any foreign invasion. An antibody is aimed exclusively at a specific target on a cell or other substance. The individual targets are called antigens. But an attack against most invaders of the body, disease-causing viruses or bacteria, for example, is mounted against overlapping targets by a family of similar but not quite identical antibodies. Each antibody seeks out a particular antigen from among the many on

Monoclonal antibodies have excited great interest among medical and industrial scien-

The substances are called monoclonal because each type comes from a single clone of

Scientists make these by fusing canour cells called myelomas with animal, or human,

antibody-making cells that have been exposed to the particular substances against which

antibodies are sought. The fused cells, called hybridomas, make the antibodies. Each clone,

producing only one type of antibody, will keep on producing that uniform product indefi-

nitely. Thus it becomes possible to use such antibodies as standardized biochemical agents

that do not vary from batch to batch or laboratory to laboratory as conventional antibodies

The technique for producing them was developed in 1975 by Drs. Georges Kohler and Cesar Milstein at the Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Laboratory in Cam-

Monocional antibodies are particularly valuable because they can identify, and allow

scientists to capture, individual pure substances from the welter of things in an impure

identical cells. The antibodies produced by any clone are all identical. It is their uniformity, specificity and the fact that they can be produced in large quantity and standard quality

tists because each type is much more precise in its action than the family of antibodies

antibodies can cause a remarkable drop in cancer cells." Dr. Stuart Schlossman, leader of that group, said recently. But, he said, the cells eventually lose much of their sensitivity to the antibodies. In some cases the targets for antibodies on the cancer cells disappear when the antibodies attack in force and then appear again when the antibodies are gone. No one knows exactly why this happens.

He and Dr. Levy both said that use of the antibodies on cancer patients in the final stages of disease may be asking the all-butimpossible by trying to marshal the body's immune defenses in patients in whom those defenses have already been greatly weakened by disease and drug treatment. The hope is that more knowledge and experience will permit earlier, and therefore possibly more effective, uses of the antibodies.

The purpose in using monoclonal antibo-dies against cancer is that of aiming the cellkilling effect at cancer cells with such precision that normal cells are left unharmed. It is a task for which monocolonal antibodies seem almost ideally suited, provided targets can be found on the cancer cells that are either unique to those cells or rare in others.

Use of Bone Marrow

To date no one has found any antibody targets, known as antigens, that are unique to cancer cells. But antigens have been found that are rare in a patient's normal tissues. These targets for antibodies seem to be characteristic of cells that are multiplying rapidly or are in various stages of change from early to mature developmental stages.

Another ingenious strategy involving treatment of bone marrow with the special

in Boston including Drs. Schlossman, Ste-phen Sallan, Jerome Ritz and Robert Bast. They have tried this with three childhood leukemia patients for whom drugs were losing effectivness and for whom there were no siblings available for bone marrow transplantation.

Bone marrow samples were taken from the patients when their diseases were in remission and were treated with monoclonal antibodies targeted against leukemic cells. Then the marrow samples were frozen and stored while the patients were given large doses of drugs and radiation, which killed all their remaining bone marrow and, it was hoped, any leukemic cells within,

Bone marrow is the body's blood-forming organ. The treatment would kill the patient in the absence of some way of providing new marrow afterward. The patients' stored marrow, cleansed of all detectable leukemic cells, was then reinfused to repopulate and restore the vital blood-forming capacity. The strategy has been tried in three patients within the past year, Dr. Schlossman said, and all three at present are taking no anti-cancer drugs and yet are free from detectable signs of their illness. He emphasized that these results were only preliminary.

In recent months there has been a steady stream of reports in the scientific literature concerning new uses of these special antibo-dies and of discoveries made with their help. Several scientific meetings have been devoted to them and more are scheduled. At one such meeting, held at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, scientists of many institutions described a broad range of studies and experimental uses of the antibo-

A report by David A. Scheinberg and Dr. Mette Strand of Johns Hopkins and Dr. Otto Gansow of the National Institutes of Health, described experiments in which mice were cured of leukemia induced experimentally by use of monoclonal antibodies that had a strong preference for attaching to the animal's leukemic cells.

Some of the most striking experiments involved antibodies linked with compounds called chelates, which contained highly radioactive metals. The radiation was of a kind that delivers a heavy dose to its immediate vicinity but does not penetrate to adjoining tissues. Mr. Scheinberg said the antibody-bound chelates offered science a whole new category of medically useful radioactive sub-

Chemical Differences

Studies with monoclonal antibodies have demonstrated, Dr. Schlossman told his colleagues, that human leukemias that seemed to be uniform can actually be differentiated by the specific chemical characteristics of the leukemic cells. Some of these differences, potentially important for designing optimum treatment, were not known before the use of monoclonal antibodies made them evident. In another field of medicine, diagnostic

use of the antibodies already shows promise of aiding treatment of some potentially deadly infections. Scientists at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia have used the autibodies to achieve quick diagnosis of a type of bacterial infection that kills 6,000 newborn American infants a year.

The infections, with bacteria called Group B streptococci, can be extremely dangerous to infants in the first few days of life. It has been estimated that 12,000 cases occur in the United States each year and that about half the babies die.

In Philadelphia, Dr. Richard Polin, an expert on care of newborns, is using monoclonal antibodies' great sensitivity to diagnose such bacterial infections within only a few hours. The method involves exposing samples of a baby's spinal fluid to the antibo-dies. The presence or absence of the bacteria determines the treatment that is needed:

Among the most ambitious uses of monoclonal antibodies is in research toward development of vaccines against some of mankind's most devastating parasitic infections, such as schistosomiasis and malaria. These are diseases that afflict hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The parasites go through multiple stages of development and have evolved many ways of outwit-ting the natural defenses of the human body.

Immunity Studied

Yet, said Dr. Mette Strand of Johns Hopkins in a report on schistosomiasis, some Egyptians exposed to the snail-transmitted disease because they work in the waters of the Nile do actually develop immunity. Her group and several others are using mono-clonal antibodies to seek out particular antigens on the schistosomiasis parasites that could stimulate useful immunity.

Others, notably a team led by Drs. Ruth and Victor Nussenzweig of New York University, have been conducting the same kind of search involving the malaria parasite.

Using the new techniques, Dr. Strand and her colleagues have produced antibodies to tiny spines on the surface of schistosomiasis parasites that are present during most of the period of infection and may be important in helping anchor the parasites within blood vessels.

When useful pure substances are isolated, the techniques of gene splicing and tissue culture may allow large-scale production so that enough material for vaccines can be made available for research and development. For each of the two parasite diseases, scientists have obtained pure substances ca-pable of protecting laboratory animals against infection.

Some scientists expect a vaccine against schistosomiasis to be achieved within five years, although they are not willing to be quoted on any prediction so optimistic. Malaria vaccine, too, is seen as a probable devel-opment although few are willing to predict

Antibodies Are Made Cancer cells Immunization Cell Fusion Desirable hybrid 5 **Grow ciones** Adapted from Dr. Matthew D. Scharff, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

How Monoclonal

To produce monoclonal antibodies. mice are immunized against a substance of scientific interest (1). Autibody-producing cells are recovered from the spleens of the mice and fused (2) with cancer cells called myelomas. The myeloma cells enable the hybrid cells to grow indefinitely while the mice cells determine what antibodies the hybrid will make. The hybrid cells, called hybridomas, are incubated (3). Hybridomas producing large amounts of desirable antibodies are isolated (4) and reproduce themselves by cloning (5).

Tide of Immigration Is Turning California Into U.S. Melting Pot

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service OS ANGELES — During the last decade, California has all but supplanted New York as the principal ethnic melting pot of the United States, according to data from the 1980

In a tide of immigration that is reshaping the social, economic and political life of the nation's most populous state, California has become the port of entry for tens of thousands of refugees from economic and political trou-

"California," s.ud Dr. Bertram Brown, a psychiatrist and population researcher for the Rand Corp. "has become the Ellis Island of

As New York's Ellis Island was the gateway for the great transatlantic tide of immigration 80 years ago. California's proximity to Latin America and the Pacific has made it the gateway for the unmerants of the 1980s.

According to demographers, not since the turn of the century, when millions of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe flocked to the United States and settled in New York and other cities along the East Coast, have so many alien immigrants from so many countries gravitated to a single region of

'California or Bust'

There are refugees from Southeast Asia, Cuba, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, as well as Taiwanese, Samoans, Koreans, Cubans and uncounted legal and illegal aliens from Latin America and elsewhere, all shouting, figura-tively, "California or bust," as the immigrants from "back East" did a hundred years ago.

Because much of the immigration is illegal, no one knows how many newcomers are arriving here from abroad. Based on data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, how-ever, the legal migration to California from abroad last year is believed to have ranged from 150,000 to 200,000, including about 50,000 Southeast Asians. The state's total population growth was about 450,000.

Pat Johnson, a Census Bureau analyst, says

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune

one of the most significant elements measured by the 1980 census regarding California's population was the emergence of its polyglot char-

From 1970 to 1980, according to the bu-reau's figures, the proportion of California residents who are "Anglos," that is, those whose ethnic roots are predominately in Western Eu-rope, declined to 76 percent from 89 percent. The proportion of virtually every other ethnic category increased substantially.

Population Increase

Asians and Pacific Islanders, for example, formed the category that grew most rapidly, increasing 140 percent, to 1.25 million. The number of Californians with Hispanic roots, the fastest-growing category in terms of total numbers, increased 92 percent, to 4.5 million. The state's overall population increased 18.5 percent, to 23.7 million, in the 1970s.

In the same decade California recorded a 30-percent increase in blacks, to 1.8 million, and a 118-percent increase in American Indians, bringing the total to 198,000, more than any other state.

The new wave of immigrants to California is adding diverse cultural textures to the fabric of life here, providing labor for many industries, affecting and sometimes overloading social services and public schools, and adding a new, if uncertain, dimension to the state's political

Elected officials have been wondering for years when Hispanic Americans, who now make up 19 percent of California's population. would be able to transfer this strength to the ballot box. So far, the state's few Hispanic leaders have not been very successful in broadening their influence, but politicians here say they expect them to have at least limited success in current negotiations over congressional redistricting efforts as a result of the census.

The immigration has had a variety of effects on life in California. In places such as Beverly Hills and Marin County, north of San Francisco, money brought by immigrants from Korea and Hong Kong has been cited as one reason for California's hyperinflated real estate market during the last six years.

Rising Tensions

In other areas, those that attract the far larger proportion of immigrants who come without much money, officials say tensions are rising between different ethnic groups because of competition for jobs and housing.

Many of the new immigrants have settled in California's big cities, and they are creating distinctive ethni neighborhoods.

Whole areas of San Francisco look as if they had been transferred from Southeast Asia. Here in Los Angeles, a city long noted for its freeway-oriented blandness, local schools now teach students with more than 70 different native tongues. The city has acquired an appealing diversity in restaurants and neighborhoods reminiscent of New York.

Much of downtown Los Angeles is now the principal shopping district of its large population of Mexican immigrants. And along one major boulevard are dozens of shops and restaurants that cater to a population of Koreans estimated at more than 100,000.

In the suburb of Monterey Park more than one-third of its residents are Chinese. More than 10,000 Samoans live in and near the suburb of Carson.

in Orange County, south of Los Angeles, officials estimate there are more than 50,000



Tung Chi Wang, a 5-year-old Vietnamese refugee, one of many who have arrived in California with little English, taking an oral comprehension test in San Francisco.

Indochinese. Some local residents have dubbed the community of Westminister "Little Saigon" — about 6,000 of its 71,000 people

Lois Wax, the Orange County refugee coordinator, said the county's public schools had nearly 10,000 Indochinese children, "many of

whom speak little or no English."

Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally said three years ago, when he was California's lieutenant governor, that the state was on its way to becoming the nation's first "Third World state," in which a majority of the population would be members of American racial minority groups. His prediction has not been fulfilled yet, but population trends are moving in that direction.

Influx of Indochinese

To a large extent, what is happening in California mirrors a national trend. The 1980 census showed that in the 1970s the proportion of Americans classified as belonging to racial mi-norities — blacks. Hispanic Americans, Astans, Pacific Islanders and American Indians increased to 16.8 percent of the population from 12.5 percent.

In California, the census showed that Asians accounted for 5.3 percent of the total popula-tion. The proportion has undoubtedly grown this year, says Dorothy Hoag, a state demogra-

pher, because of the continuing influx of Indochinese refugees, who now total almost 200,000,

From 3,000 to 4,000 Indochinese refugees are still being resettled in California each month, she said, and at least 1,000 a month are moving here on their own after being resettled in other states.

In terms of net population growth, the num-ber of Hispanic Americans is increasing even faster; the 1980 census found that they comprised 19.2 percent of the total population. or about 4.5 million, and blacks comprised almost 8 percent of the total, about 1.8 million. Besides the natural growth in population, researchers say California is likely to continue getting more than its share of immigrants; last

year the state, with about 10 percent of the nation's population, accepted at least 20 percent of the total legal immigration. Some were Europeans and Canadians, But they were dwarfed statistically by the much larger tide of immigrants from Latin America

Dr. Brown, the Rand researcher, said, "It's like Brighton Beach or Coney Island in the '20s and '30s," a melting pot with a diverse texture of peoples from different commiss and speaking different languages. But in California, he added, "they're not European."

Spain's New Divorce Law Is Being Taken in Stride

By Harry Debilius

MADRID — Before Spain's new divorce law was enacted on July 20, Roman Catholic bishops warned Spaniards that "divorce becomes an open door to the propagation of evil, rather than a remedy for the ills it is intended to abare."

"If the law to which we refer is passed in its present form," they argued, "the future of the family will be seriously prejudiced in Spain and the commonweal of our society gravely The law was passed nevertheless, and now

the bishops are telling Roman Catholics -technically about 90 percent of the population - that the law does not apply to them.
On Aug. 10, for the first time in four decades, Spanish courts began accepting divorce petitions. It is too early to tell how much "evil"

petitions. It is too early to tell how much "evil" is being propagated or how seriously the future of the family is being prejudiced, but it is not too soon to see that Spaniards are taking divorce in their stride, with far more calm than some churchmen and legislators.

During the first 10 days after the law become affection calls 25 diverse activities were came effective, only 25 divorce petitions were filed in Madrid, and similarly, few were filed

in other major cities. There were even fewer applications in the following week.

No doubt, the fact that most of Spain goes on vacation for the entire month of August including estranged couples, either together or separately, and their lawyers — has a lot to do th the small number of divorce petitions filed in the early weeks.

Irregular Situations

Another reason, however, might be that many Spaniards, who had to learn to live without divorce under Franco, are not in any hurry to try it out, especially in view of the probable costs involved. It is possible that the justice minister, Francisco Fernández Ordónez, who resigned Thesday, overestimated the number of his fellow Spaniards who are anxious to legalize their irregular family situations.

Mr. Fernández Ordóñez battled not only the church but a significant faction of his own party, the Union of the Democratic Center, to

give Spain a divorce law, and one of the most liberal ones in the Western world at that. Claiming that 300,000 couples were waiting for the passage of the law, he firmly reminded the Catholic hierarchy, so accustomed throughout Spain's history to playing a political role, that in a democracy it is the elected representatives of the people, and not the clergy, who are re-sponsible for making the country's laws.

For that kind of frankness he was denied the centuries-old traditional privilege this summer of leading the annual Corpus Christi religious procession as justice minister, in representa-tion of the head of the government. The pro-cession takes place, in Toledo, the city of resi-dence of Spain's cardinal primate. Like many other ordinary spectators, the justice minister watched from a balcony as the solemn and colorful procession wound its way through the steep, narrow, stone-paved streets of the ancient capital of an empire.

It is still not clear whether Mr. Fernández Ordónez, who in his previous job as finance minister battled rich and poor alike to bring about the most important tax reform in Spain since Napoleonic times, and who once snubbed Franco by resigning his post as presi-dent of the big state-run cartel INI (National Institute for Industry) in protest over Franco's dismissal of a too-liberal minister, is a quixote or a dogged realist.

In any case, his estimate of the potential number of divorce cases was challenged as an inflated one soon after the law became effective, by the dean of the Madrid bar associa-tion, Antonio Pedrol Rius. In the end, however, it probably matters little exactly how many divorce petitions are filed during the first months; what matters is that divorce is possible in Spain at last.

Few Eyebrows Raised

As for its disruptive influence, divorce probably comes as a much greater shock to the cei-bate and dedicated churchmen than it does to the general public in a society that already raises few eyebrows at casual sexual relationships, total nudity on the stage, scenes of sodomy and sadism on the screen and topless bath-

ing at public beaches.

The effects that divorce will have on family life in the long run remain to be seen. Nevertheless, changes in the social importance of the family as a unit cannot be blamed entirely on divorce. Although traditionally a cohesive unit, the Spanish family has been under severe attack as a social institution for years as a result of profound sociological changes, not the least of which are the poverty-inspired emigration of the 1960s and the rapid and continuing transformation of the Spanish society from a rural one to a primarily industrial one.

Permissiveness came late to Spain, but it came with a vengeance, in a pendulum reaction to the long years of sternly enforced propriety under the late dictator.

For many Spaniards, divorce simply offers s way of setting things right with the law. In the no-divorce years, a Spanish man or woman whose marriage went sour could hope for no more than a legal separation — without the right to remarry — or, much more difficult, an

Annulments, granted only by church authorities, carried the right to enter into another marriage, but they were costly, they often took years, few of them were actually granted, and somehow the rich got them quicker and got more of them than the poor. So most Spaniards who wanted to two series and the series of the series iards who wanted to try again simply did so, without benefit of clergy or bureaucracy. Now they finally have the chance to undo marriages to persons with whom they do not live and seek legal recognition for their real long-term companions and their children.

One place where divorce has done a lot of harm is in the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center, an amalgam of Social Democrats, liberals, Christian Democrats and others. The Christian Democrats, following the line of the church leaders, balked at the divorce law. The party whip brought most of them into line but at considerable political cost. The divorce issue drove a wedge that widened an existing crack in party unity, turning it into an enduring split between the conservative wing and the rest of the party.

Indeed. Mr. Fernández Ordonez, in his resignation letter, said he could no longer fulfill his political aims "without an enormously costly and destabilizing struggle within the

It was inevitable that the legislators of the post-Franco period would pass a divorce law. to fulfilled an electoral campaign promise. It is the most significant piece of social legislation since Franco died nearly six years ago. Yet that it took so long to make the law and that it so deeply divided the representatives of the governing party, in spite of evidence around them of pronounced sociological changes, sug-gests the depth of the roots of conservatism in Spain.

Page 7 Thursday, September 3, 1981 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Bonn Drops

Laker Announces Rise in Sky-Train Prices

LONDON - Laker Airways, the British cut-fare airline run by Sir Freddie Laker, announced Wednesday that its Skytrain fares on trans-Atlantic routes will go up by about 10 to 14 percent on Friday.

The Associated Press

Sir Freddie, who is seeking to reschedule over \$300 million in loans but denies this means his airline is in financial trouble, blamed his problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar against the pound. About twothirds of the airline's revenue is in sterling, but its debts and fuel bills are largely in dollars. A year ago one pound bought \$2.41. It now buys: \$1.84.

Laker Airways said fares will be going up for travelers in both directions, paying in pounds or dollars. The "same-day walk-on" fare from London to New York will go up to £124 from £109 in the current peak season of July 1-Sept. 15. From New York to London, the fare will go up to \$272 from \$239, allowing for currency fluctuations.

Mitsubishi, Westinghouse in Technology Exchange

. AP-Don Jones TOKYO — Mitsubishi group and Westinghouse have agreed to establish a joint-venture company in the United States for production of very

large-scale integrated circuits, officials said Wednesday.

Besides the cooperation in computer components, a Mitsubishi spokesman said Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Westinghouse will jointly develop advanced nuclear reactors and solar energy technology.

The spokesman, however, demed a local press report that the two sides

agreed to tie up in industrial robot development. The report, by the Nihou Keizzi Shimbun, said Mitsubishi and Westinghouse plan to jointly develop robots equipped with sensory functions which simulate

Triumph-Adler to Close Frankfurt Factory

FRANKFURT — Triumph-Adler, a subsidiary of Volkswagen, said it plans to close its factory here at the cost of some 3,000 jobs out of the firm's total work force of 8,700.

The reason for the closure is the weak market for mechanical and: electric typewriters. Triumph-Adler said it will concentrate in the future on the electronic office machine sector. The company had a loss of 79 million Deutsche marks in 1980.

Volkswagen is willing to take as many as 2,000 workers from the plant to fill its own requirements for new workers.

University, Chemical Firm to Do Genetic Research

ST. LOUIS - Washington University and Mallinckrodt Tuesday signed an agreement totaling \$3:88 million for genetic research.

The research involves production of antibodies from artificially created cells called hybridomas. Under the agreement, Mallinckrodt, a chemical manufacturer, will have the option to license any development resulting from the research it sponsors and will pay royalties to the university. Washington University scientists will be free to publish their research findings in scientific publications and to exchange new cell lines and antibodies with their peers.

"The antibodies hold promise for greatly improving diagnostic medi-cine and clinical treatment of many diseases," the university said. "Some scientists believe hybridomas will have the same impact on medical research in the '80s that recombinant DNA has had in the '70s."

Funding for Job Program

Tax Relief Package Reportedly Planned

From Agency Dispatches BONN - The two parties in the ruling West German coalition have agreed to shelve plans for a separate spending program aimed at boosting the economy and curbing unemployment, political sources said Wednesday.

The majority Social Democrats and the Free Democrats plan to incorporate measures to encourage nvestment in the 1982 budget in the form of tax relief for commercial and residential building projects, the sources said, adding that

there would be no separate em-ployment program for the present. Meanwhile, the Federal Labor Office in Nuremburg said unem-ployment in West Germany rose to 1.29 million last month. The total, representing 5.5 percent of the work force, marked a rise of nearly 43,000 from July. Figures for workers on shortened schedules were down, as were the number of

The two coalition parties decided to devote Wednesday's cabinet session chaired by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt solely to tying up loose ends in the 1982 budget, pro-jected to total 240.1 billion Deutsche marks, a rise of 4.2 percent from 1981, the sources said.

The leaders also agreed on new

Chancellor Schmidt opened the

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, chats with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the cabinet meeting on the budget.

curbs on payment of unemploy-ment benefits and to cuts in child allowances, they said.

The Social Democrats had been pressing for a job investment program financed by higher taxes or an income surtax. But the Free Democrats have said the country cannot afford such a program and have urged cuts in social spending.

The sources said that it seemed that even a tentative inter-party accord reached last week on employ-ment measures costing 1.5 billion DM, much less than the Social Democrats had sought, had been postponed:

session by saying that the sharp cuts in spending were designed to bring down interest rates, a spokesman said. The Chancellor stressed the need to keep the government's net borrowing at 26.5 billion DM, down from about 34 billion DM in the current year.

Lowering the volume of credits required by the government would have "positive effects on financial markets" and, in the end, help the Deutsche mark, Mr. Schmidt was quoting as telling the cabinet.

Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, participated in the budget talks, the spokesman re-

Mr. Dicken said what he called

the profit slump in the internation-

al banking business can be halted only if the leading banks refuse to

lend at insufficient margins. "This

revision of their international

strategy is now fully under way."

margins on international business

only rarely correspond to the risks

involved, he said the pretext that a

renowned bank cannot escape

from participating in a syndication

whenever a major borrower is in-

volved becomes an increasingly

less plausible argument the more it

At yesterday's conference, Wil-fried Guth, joint management board spokesman of Deutsche

Bank warned that sufficient Euro-

credits might not be available in

the future even if spreads become

more attractive and borrowing

countries pursue convincing eco-nomic adjustment policies.

is repeated

Asserting that current bank

Changes in W. German Bank Rules Urged

national Banking Summer School different loan categories. He did at Timmerdorfer Strand, discussed not elaborate. the problem of merging the accounts of foreign units, whose international activities are not subject to the domestic lending-equity rule, with the accounts of the West German parent institutions. The existing limit on credit of 18

times a bank's equity seems practi-cable only for West German parent banks, Mr. Dicken said. He noted that total lending of the major West German credit institutions operating internationally currently amounts to at least 20 times

He said there is a question whether one should not adopt another leverage formula, perhaps in the 22- or 25-fold range, for the envisaged worldwide consolidation of hank halance sheets"

He also called for some form of qualitative assessment to be intro-duced into banking supervision procedures to take account of the varying degrees of risk attached to

GM and a 'Spy' That Purrs Under the Hood

acknowledges the computer-con-trolled "V8-6-4" engine installed on certain Cadillacs has the capacity to record some unusual information - but denies that it ever would use the data for nefamous

purposes.

"Any suggestion that there is any equipment in our cars designed to spy on a driver is pure hogwash," says a spokesman for GM's Cadillac division.

Electronics Engineering News suggests differently. In an article that warns, "Big Brother is watching you," the publication says that Cadillacs equipped with the com-puter-controlled engine can determine if the car has been driven faster than 85 miles an hour-and

Moreover, the article alleges, the computer also can determine whether owners delay taking their autos into the repair shop after the computer has told them to do so. This purportedly is done by counting how many times the engine is message lights up on the dash-

India Court Upholds

NEW DELHI -- India's Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that a government ordinance to allow investment of unreported income in special bonds was valid.

Under the ordinance, investors have been pledged immunity from being questioned about the sources of their earnings. The tax-free, 10year bonds in denominations of 10,000 rupees (\$1,222) bear an interest rate of 2 percent.

FRANKFURT - Proposed changes in West German banking law to require consolidation of ac-counts is "clearly unthinkable" without revising the rules on the ratio of lending-to-bank equity, a member of the management board of Commerzbank said Wednesday.

Engelbert Dicken, in a speech

Analysts See Increase in Soviet Gold Sales

By Marcus Ferrar

ZURICH - The Soviet Union has sold more gold than usual in the past two weeks, but the amounts are modest, dealers said Wednesday.

They said that in 1981 as a whole the Russians seem unlikely to sell much more than the estimated 90 to 100 metric tons sold in 1980. The 1980 amount was sharply lower than the estimated 230 metric tons sold in 1979 and the 410 metric tons sold in 1978.

The Soviet sales have been disto upset the market. They have also been offset partly by a diversion of some South African gold production from bars to kruger-

rands, the dealers said.

If the Russians continue selling, this could have a dampening effect on the present upward market trend, one senior dealer said. However another said their re-

turn to the market could be seen as encouraging since it implies confidence that the bear market of recent months has ended.

Soviet selling practice remains difficult to fathom, since by no means all its gold is sold through its traditional outlet of the Zurich gold market, and it is also active as

In Zurich, the Russians have

Some Zurich analysts believe the Soviet Union could come under

small selling in July as the price moved back over \$400, dealers said. But this tailed off when the price weakened again early last mouth.

taken to dealing partly through a broker, which further obscures activities, bullion sources

pressure to sell more gold as a consequence of Poland's economic dif-

Statistics from Bank for International Settlements show the Soviet Union drew its deposits with Western banks down by some \$3 billion The Russians largely withheld to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of this year, apparently in connection with aid to Poland.

The analysts believe Poland's debt rescheduling problems will make credit much harder to obtain for all Comecon countries, including the Soviet Union. However dealers' estimates for

total Soviet sales this year vary between 100 and 120 metric tons, with probably 60 to 80 metric tons sold so far.

With Soviet annual production reckoned to be about 300 metric tons, this would mean it is still replenishing its own stocks wound down by earlier heavy selling.

South African supplies of bars to the market are relatively scarce, but this country is still expected to sell its total production this year to

Has Reaganomics Already Failed?

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Is Reaganomics one more beautiful theory killed by an ugly little fact — that it doesn't work?

It begins to look that way. Before President Reagan and his aides had a chance to savor the full fruits of their budget and tax triumphs in Congress, and enjoy a well-carned August vacation away from Washington, the stock market dropped 50 points, the long-term bond market looked as though it might be permanently dead, inflation came back to life, interest rates stayed very high and the economy started to sink into

what could be another recession. The president's own anxiety over these sorry events was reflected in his effort to find somebody to blame for them. The Federal Reserve was the best candidate. "The Fed," Mr. Reagan told a Cal-ifornia andience, "is independent, and they are hurting us, and what we're trying to do, as much as they're hurting everyone else." Since Mr. Reagan and his mone-tarist advisers, headed by Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury, have been urging the Fed to make and keep the money supply tight no matter what happened to interest rates, it is not exactly clear what the president wished the Fed to do.

Spreading the Blame

But the Fed was not the only culprit. Mr. Reagan also blamed Congress for giving him greater tax cuts than he even wanted. However, since the president signed the tax bill without complaint - indeed, signed joyfully, handing out scores of pens to all who had played a part in getting the biggestlax cut in history — it will be a little hard for Mr. Reagan to lay the blame for high interest rates and collapsing markets upon Con-

Blaming the stock and bond markets for not reacting properly to his economic program will not help much, nor will his saying the present disorders are "something inherited." It's Reagan's economy

So what does he do about it? His chief economic adviser, Murray Weidenbaum, has a maxim: Don't just stand there - undo something." Although Mr. Weidenbaum originally meant this advice to apply to government reg-ulations, it might be extended to

budget, fiscal and military policies. The problem, however, is what can he undo? Monetary policy is firmly in place, unless Mr. Reagan wishes to replace Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed, (and possibly Mr. Sprinkel at the Treasury) with people willing to zip up the growth of the money supply. But if Mr.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan were to do this now, interest rates would probably go still higher; the markets have been taught to fear a link between rapid monetary growth, inflation and high interest rates.

Yet if the Fed holds the money supply tight in an effort to check inflation in the face of the huge tax cuts legislated by Congress and the icoming deficits in the federal budget, interest rates will probably go higher anyway. So the Fed can be damned if it does and damned if it doesn't ease monetary policy. Despite his public censure of the

Fed for causing high interest rates, however, there is no reason to think the president was arging a different monetary course upon it. He is still dinging to the ass of his monetarist advisers that, before long, interest rates will come

That could happen, if the economy slides into deeper recession. But it would almost certainly be only a temporary respite, once the shamp ended. That is what is driving the long-term bond and mortgage markets crazy; they are in danger of being utterly devastated.

As James O'Leasy, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., observes, the collapse of the longterm-bond and mortgage markets looks like a permanent revolution, dangerous to U.S. growth, as the big traditional investors in longterm obligations are cutting back in the interest of their own surviv-

Mr. O'Leary warns: "Unless investors can be convinced that the odds are that the rate of inflation can and will be brought down significantly in the period ahead, the erosion in availability of fixed-rate, long-term funds will continue and

to even higher levels."

But what can public policy do to ulations, it might be extended to halt this potentially disastrons the administration's monetary, trend? If Mr. Reagan does not choose to change monetary policy or rescind the multiyear tax cuts just legislated, he has only a few options: He can ask Congress for new tax increases, such as a "windfall" tax on natural gas coupled with gas decontrol or a stiff excise on imported oil: he can try to cut social spending further - a course that would bear a heavy political cost since it would involve major extra chops in Social Security and other programs; he can cut back plans for huge increases in defense spending; he can accept the next item on his supply-siders' agenda, a return to the gold standard; or he can call for new policy rules that will commit the United States to a noninflationary financial sys-

Different groups of advisers are pressing various of these options upon him. But they are not consistent choices and cannot readily be compromised. Since Mr. Reagan's initial set of comprom ises between the supply-siders and the monetarists has failed the empinical test, he is being forced back to the drawing board. He cannot just stand there; he has to undo

DETROIT - General Motors

then tattle on the owner later.

started after the "check engine"

Special Tax Bonds

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges. D.M. F.F. H.L. 110.95 44.375 0.2225 14.25 6.573 3.2883 — 41.77 2.90 x 4.858 10.7573 2.244.45

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N.Y. Stock Prices Slightly Higher

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Wednesday with support coming almost entirely from technical factors.

The Dow Jones industrial average bounced around all day, closing at 884.23, up 1.52. Advances led declines by about 850 to 560, and volume fell to some 37.6 million shares from 45 million Mon-

Analysts said that for lack of any news, the market took its direction from the bond market, which also had some slight technical gains.
The market also gained some impetus from reports that the

White House may cut defense spending to hold down the size of the budget deficit. Analysts do not expect the imthey noted that the volume sup-

porting the gains was not nearly as

Budget Comment Triggers Buying

high as that behind some of the sharp sell-offs the market has re-cently experienced.

They said the market will not have a sustained uptrend until investors receive some strong signals that high interest rates and in-

flation are moderating
Oil issues benefited from a combination of bargain hunting and
Canada's announcement that it reached a five-year accord with Alberta on domestic oil prices.
Sun rose % to 35%, Union
Oil % to 39%, Gulf % to 37%,
Standard Ohio % to 45%, Shell %

to 411/2 and Marathon Oil 31/4 to 631/2. A block of 250,000 Marathon shares traded at 63. Superior Oil was the most active issue at 37%, off %. United Brands the second most active.

fell 1/4 to 13. A block of 500,000 shares traded at that price.

Computervision fell 2% to 33 in active trading. It attributed the drop to a bearish report on the computer-aided design market. Sanders Associates, in the same industry, lost 1¾ to 40.

General Portland Cement gained 3% to 38%. The dollar closed substantially

lower against most currencies, and only slightly above its lows for the day, after a quiet session, dealers said.

The dollar fell sharply to below 2.42 Deutsche marks at one point in the afternoon, with some dealers attributing the fall to a commercial order in a thin market, perhaps also influenced by sales of dollars against marks by Chicago's Inter-national Monetary Market.

It recovered slightly to close at 2.4230 DM, compared with an opening 2.4370 and Monday's 2.4480.

Sears, Mastercard in Money Fund Ventures

CHICAGO - Sears, Roebuck, the largest U.S. retailer, and Mastercard International, the credit card company, said Tuesday that they would enter the money market fund business this year. Bankers immediately complained about the prospect of still more competition for their industry.

"Our goal is to become the largest consumer-oriented financial service entity," Edward Telling, chairman of Sears, said in a statement. "With the new tax law, working Americans are going to be in a position to save and in a mood to save. We are well-positioned to be a part of that."

Separately, Mastercard and the Fidelity Management Group said in New York that they planned to offer a money management plan that could link thousands of banks and their customers to the field of money market funds.

Sears, which had experienced a slump in its retailing business before it began to recover this year, said it also planned to expand into the residential real estate brokerage business and is seeking faster growth in its homeowner's insurance and mortgage business.

The \$25-billion company now offers an extensive list of financial services: Its credit card operation, with 25 million active accounts, is among the world's largest; its Allstate insurance group is expected to have revenues of nearly \$7 billion this year, and its Alistate Savings & Loan Association in California has assets of \$3 billion.

"It's a natural extension for them," said one stock analyst. "They have the in-house expertise to offer a full line of financial ser-

The new fund will invest only in federal government securities. At first it will be marketed by mail and by wire and eventually Sears' retail outlets will be used. Spokesmen for banking and

thrift institutions said the growing emphasis of companies outside banking in offering financial services reflected a trend toward competition. They mentioned the American Express takeover of Shearson Loeb Rhoades and Merrill Lynch's Cash Management Accounts, which include a money market fund and a Visa debit card as well as brokerage services.

"Our concern is that Sears has none of the regulations that prevent banks from being competitive," said a spokesman for the American Bankers Association. This is a dramatic reminder that Congress has to do something to keep the banking industry viable and competitive."

Some executives of money market funds predicted that Sears' entry would be good for business.

"There's a vast pool of untapped money out there," said one money market fund manager. "Sears may have enough marketing expertise to tap some money that's not in the money market funds already. It could be good for everybody."

Under the Mastercard plan, cardholders will be allowed to iransfer funds from a special checking account into money mar-ket funds and other investments. which will be available through Mastercard's 12,000 member banks within four months. Fidelity will manage the funds and provide

discount brokerage services. Fidelity manages more than \$12 billion in 24 mutual funds with a total of 750,000 accounts. Two separate funds will be set up to deal exclusively with the new Money Manager accounts.

Customers who sign up for the new Mastercard account will be required to maintain a deposit of some \$2,000, according to Russell

Hogg, Mastercard president.
He said that the decision on the amount of the minimum deposit would be left to each member bank. Each week the bank will then automatically transfer any funds above \$2,000 to Fidelity. If the balance in the account falls below \$2,000, money would be transfered from Fidelity to the checking account, Mr. Hogg said. It is uncertain whether the depositor would be allowed to earn interest on the \$2,000 minimum.

"No longer will banking cus-tomers need to leave their bank for high-yield flexible investments those investments will now be available through their local bank," Mr. Hogg said. "We have planned this very carefully and have designed the program to meet the SEC's approval."

Both the Mastercard proposal and a plan announced by Visa International early this summer to offer money market funds, are subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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IMT/RG/69/IV/108 17th August, 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 1, 1981

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Selected Over-the-Counter NEW YORK (AP)— | The following list is a \ BIRDS, Janes, Ja

European Stock Markets

Sept. 2, 1981

BCI index : 227.89 Drawless : 229.64

Paris

27,00 57,10 27,10 27,10 26,00 46,00 17,00 145,00 26,00

London

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Tokyo Exchange

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European Gold Markets

Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

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Shift Seen In Study by **World Bank**

Reagan Aides Praise

By Caroline Atkinson

ministration officials believe an unpublished World Bank report sub-Saharan Africa recompublic sector and towards the free market could serve as a blueprint

for a new aid strategy.

Drafted by a team of World Bank officials headed by outside economist Elliot Berg, the report says the public sector is overextended and has assumed too many functions that would be better left to the private sector. It also argues that the exchange-rate and trade

said Tuesday that this is "entirely consistent" with the Berg report, which he called an indication that the World Bank is beginning to follow the aid policies that Presi-

dent, A.W. Clausen is enthusiastic about the African document, sources said.

report, both from African governents who would have to approve t before it is made public and from some staff members.

ernment is the main cause of Africa's huge economic problems has been qualified significantly, one economist said.

Berg, still are running into severe difficulties.

In addition, one source said, the report ignores the major role that the state has played in the success America that generally are held up as examples by free-market advo-

ture, on the other hand, is in line with the World Bank's current thinking and deserves attention, according to one economist. However, a major expansion in agriculture is likely to require state aid. The huge expansion of govern-

tries has occurred to some extent because there was no private sector to carry out needed projects. Ineffectiveness, rather than the size of state agencies, is the problem, one official remarked. But even where the state is inefficient, it is unrealistic to expect

governments to accept policies restricting their importance and power, another source said. It would be better for lending institutions to try to work with the large state organizations rather than push for

World Bank Mark Issue FRANKFURT (Reuters)

Free-Market Emphasis

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Reagan admending a switch away from the

policies of many African countries have damaged growth by limiting free trade and that far more attention should be paid to expanding agriculture rather than industry.
Administration officials want to
discourage loans to countries where markets and prices are controlled and to attach policy conditions to many more loans than now carry them. A Treasury source

dent Reagan advocates.

The World Bank's new presi-

But there is considerable opposi-tion within the World Bank to the

Moreover, the report calls for a massive increase in foreign aid to African countries in return for their acceptance of the policy changes it recommends, while the Reagan administration wants to

cut aid spending.

Some African governments fear
that the report will lead to more
interference in their domestic policies. Its tone already has been considerably softened from the original, internal sources said. The central contention that too much gov-

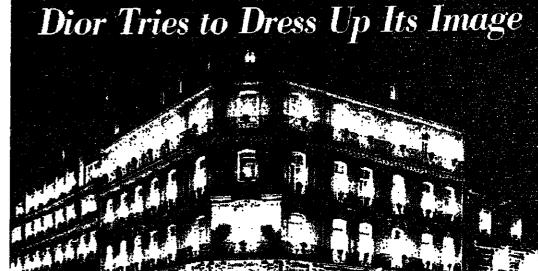
However, many staff members believe the report exaggerates the extent to which government policies have contributed to poor economic performance. International developments, such as the rise in oil prices and falling prices for tropical agricultural exports, have been far more important than Mr. Berg allows, one source said. Countries such as Kenva and the vory Coast, already following polcies more like those urged by Mr.

The report's stress on agricul-

ment in many poor African coun-

hem to be dismantled, he added.

The World Bank is planning to raise 100 million Deutsche marks through a 10-year private place-ment of bonds with a record 11percent coupon priced at 99.5 to yield 11.09 percent, market sources said Wednesday.



By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service PARIS - Christian Dior, for the last decade at the financial mercy of two ailing conglomerates, is hoping to find a new partner that will allow it greater freedom in its

"We want a stable investor who will let us grow as we want," said chairman Jacques Rouet in the company's elegant gray-and-white Paris headquarters. "I have no preference who takes over."

Tarnished by a new wave of bankruptcy and scandals in its beleaguered parent companies, Dior is now making a vigorous effort to improve its image. Two weeks ago the couture house severed its links with family members of Agache-Willot, the troubled textile and retailing company. Dior is a subsidi-ary of Boussac-Saint-Frères, a textile concern that was bankrupt in 1978 when purchased by Agache-

Jean-Pierre and Antoine Willot, two of the four brothers who head Agache-Willot, have resigned from Dior's board of directors along with other Agache-Willot executives. The driving team of an empire that includes the Korvettes chain, currently in New York bankruptcy proceedings, and the Bon Marché department store here, the two brothers have recently been charged with falsifying financial statements and illegally disposing of assets.

Today, the Willot empire is in disarray and Boussao-Saint-Frères is again bankrupt, in receivership under a court-appointed administrator. The government is conducting a study of the company to determine its future ownership, including the possible sale of Dior as separate entity.

"For the name of Dior, Willot and Korvettes are not so good," Mr. Rouet observed. "But if the parent company is in receivership cially profitable."

On June 30, Dior reported a sales increase of 41 percent over the year earlier. But the company receives only a small portion of worldwide sales, which include products manufactured under license for the Dior label. In 1980, for example, Dior's revenues money received from licensees amounted to \$48 million on total

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Babcock International Canada Roya! Bank of Canada

1981 2,920, 134,0 1,59 1981 7,460, 377,2 4,56 Revenue..... Profits 9 months

sales of Dior products of \$332 million. And while total sales rose 25 percent in that year, direct revenues to the company increased by less than 1 percent.

The United States accounts for 35 percent of sales, Europe 33 percent and Japan 22 percent. The remainder is in Latin America.

Dior, with 800 employees in Paris, owns the Dior trademark for everything except perfumes and cosmetics. That was sold in 1972

to the Moet-Hennessy group. Dior also controls its main offices, now under a lease-back ar-rangement with the Willots; boutiques in Paris, London and Geneva; the haute couture for women's clothing and for furs; the women's ready-to-wear sold here: a wholesale accessories manufacturing and distributing arm, and Dior's foreign sales subsidiaries.

Profits Unclear

Because of a restructuring of the company under Willot, Dior's profits are difficult to unravel. Until three years ago Dior was spread throughout the Boussac empire," Mr. Rouet explained. "I ran it, but Dior U.S.A., for example, was run under Boussac in Central America. Last year we consolidated it all under Dior Paris.'

Comparing profits with those before the reorganization is not possible, Mr. Rouet says, but the company's pretax cash flow in-creased to a projected \$12 million in 1981 from \$9 million in 1979. Because 90 percent of our sales are licenses, we see very little of it," Mr. Rouet acknowledged.

"We need a better balance between turnover and direct revenues," he added, "which is why we want to take more control of direct revenues through investments."

For the last decade, profits have been siphoned by Dior's troubled parent companies. When Christian Dior opened in 1946 it was backed by Marcel Boussac, the flamboyant millionaire whose fortune also

"For 10 years Boussac spent lots of money but in 1957 when Dior died we became more prudent," Mr. Rouet recalled. "When we wanted to re-invest profits in 1970 things began to go bad for Boussac and he needed our profits. Same for the Willots. So our lack of cash has increased although profits have gone up."

To make Dior more vigorous, Mr. Rouet intends to concentrate on three areas of investment. "We must increase our sales space here," he said. "Then we'll invest in six or eight boutiques where we will be the major partner. We hope to be associated in the manufacturing, so we can participate both m the business and in quality con-

Dior's policy of not putting its name on anything but women's fashion, men's fashion, and home accessories is regarded by industry experts here as conservative. "We won't give more licenses in new countries because this is not the way to profits," Mr. Rouet said. "In many countries we haven't sold licenses because there's not a high-quality manufacturer."

In the reshuffle of Dior's board, the Willots were replaced by Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, a for-

mer Ambassador to the United States, and Anatole Temkine, president of the Industrial Development institute, a government organization charged with nursing bankrupt companies back to health. Mr. Temkine, as adviser to Pierre Dreyfus, the Minister of In-dustry, is largely responsible for

the study of Boussac-Saint-Frères. "We are analyzing the whole company," Mr. Temkine reported, "along with the future of the French textile industry. Thus it's premature to talk about Dior's future." He believes a decision will not be reached until the end of the

Industry analysts see two basic choices: to restructure Boussac-Saint-Frères, leaving Dior as part of the parent company, or selling Dior separately. Experts here be-lieve that the best thing for Dior would be to reunite it under Moët-Hennessy, already part-owner of

the name "The formula that I propose is realistic — a common policy for one group with the same trademark" said Alain Chevalier, the mark," said Alain Chevalier, the managing director of Moet-Hennessy. But I'm interested only if Dior is separated from Boussac. This is up to the government. The other solution is to make Dior part of a big textile company, and that might be a problem for us if its prestige drops."

Sources close to Dior believe that the Moët solution is preferred by Mr. Rouer, but he remains diplomatically silent. "What we want is to remain in French hands, not to be a giveaway prize, and to resume our investments," he con-

Brock Proposes U.S., EEC, Japan Forum on Trade

The Associated Press

TOKYO Japan agreed Wednesday to a U.S. proposal to create a trilateral forum made up of the United States, the EEC and Japan to discuss ways of expanding world trade.

The agreement came at a meet ing between Rokusuke Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and William Brock, the U.S. trade representative, who arrived here Tuesday to attend a private meeting.

MIT1 officials said Mr. Brock proposed the three-way conference and Mr. Tanaka agreed to the proposal. No date for the meeting was mentioned, however.

Mr. Brock told Mr. Tapaka that the trilateral meeting will not be an arena where the participants criticize each other's trade practices but instead will be a forum to try to find ways of lifting barriers and expanding world trade, the offi-cials said.

Referring to the Japan-United States trade imbalance now in Japan's favor, Mr. Brock said Japan's sharp export increases will cause trouble, the officials said. They quoted Mr. Tanaka as saying that the recent export surge was due primarily to the yea's decline in the foreign exchange markets that made it easier for other countries to buy Japanese goods.

August 1981

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street 2.55 1 2.55 259 444 12 16 376 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 2014年 - 1 2-77 Comer 72
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x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights, y—Ex-dividend and soles is z—Soles in fail.

cid—Called. ad—When sixtributed. wi—When Islaed. wi with warrents, xw—Without warrents, xd3—Ex-distribution.

y—In bankruptcy or receiverable or being reorganized or the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company.

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GOLD
180 froy oz.; dollors per hev oz.
Sep 479,00 406,59 479,00
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Apr 472,00 475,00
Apr 472,00 475,00
Apr 510,00 672,00 485,00
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Frev. soles 16 184.
Prev. doy's open int 195,729, off 7,150

Dividends Sept. 2, 1981 NCREASED

New York Futures

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2 34 OZDITA 100 3-16 PNB wf -10 PGEPIA 1.50 54 PGEPIB 1.37 72 PGEPIB 1.37 72 PGEPIB 1.37 74 PGEPIB 1.25 74 PGEPIB 1.25 74 PGEPIB 1.25 124 PGEPIB 2.34 164 PGEPIB 2.34 165 PGEPIB 2.34 167 PGEPIB 2.34 174 PGEPIB 2.35 175 PGEPIB 2.35 176 PGEPIB 2.35 177 PGEPIB 2.35 178 PGEPIB 2.35 17

19年9年7日日本 Sales figures are unofficial d.—New yearly bigh.
Unless otherwise noted, rules of dividends in the foregains table are consula disbursements based on the last awarberly or sent-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as resultar are identified in the following

FOR READERS WHOSE LIVES ARE BIGGER THAN NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or

4.10 9.5 84.14 14.14 15.14 16.

International Herald Tribune

Chicago Futures CATTLE at 000 the Oct Feb Apr Jun Aug Oct Prev. soi Prev dov 52.55 52.56 52.56 52.56 53.52 53.52 53.50 53.50 53.50 International Monetary COPPER ZS,000 Us., CM Sep Oct Nov Dec Jos Mar Abov Sep Dec Jos Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Jul Prev. Sales 4,001. Prev day's open is **London Metals Market** Market Summary **NYSE Most Actives** 929.50 957.58 929.00 950.00 1075.00 1270.00 403.00 515.50 501.00 605.50 170.00 Extlement Close 51,79 593 20,43 863 19,65 421 1,882 178 **London Commodities** (Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Gosoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton) Dow Jones Averages Close 884.23 373.01 108,69 347.32 1,226 1,276 1,293 1,300 1,306 1,312 1,315 1,213 1,257 1,277 1,285 1,289 1,296 1,305 Dow Jones Bond Averages 822 922 927 933 940 935 Standard & Poors NYSE Index Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Paris Commodities 1,455 N.T. 1,465 1,785 N.T. N.T. 1,640 1,630 1,660 1,780 1,850 1,900 1,910 1,460 1,455 1,785 1,785 1,900 1,975 1,990 American Most Actives 61/2 17% 22% 37% 25% 12% 12% 10% 10% 1,300 1,400 1,425 1,425 1,435 1,260 1,370 1,410 1,415 1,425 1,480 1,485 Teday AMEX Close 520 284 1,63 220 770 2

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California 90230 (USA) Telephone (213) 204-2050

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows Cash Prices Brazil Asks Japanese For Iron-Mine Loan TOKYO — Brazil has asked Japan for loans of about \$500 mil-lion for the \$5-billion Carajas project to develop iron mines, Jap-anese officials said Tuesday. Commodity Indexes The request was made by Jose

Flavio Pecora, Brazil's vice minis-

ter for economic planning, they said. Brazil plans to develop iron

mines in the Carajas district near the mouth of Amazon River with estimated deposits of 1.8 billion

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

3EP1. 4 1701							
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L	18 % - 16 %	12 % - 12 %	9 Mg - 9 3g				16 - 16 19
L	1812-1836	12 % - 12 %	9%-9%	14 % - 14 %	25 4 - 26 4	77 4 - 18	16 - 16 3/2
	18 % - 18 ¼	12 % - 12 %	\$ 7a - 9 l/s	14 % - 14 %	24 - 24 %	16 18 - 16 %	15 12 - 16

Weekly net asset value

Sept. 2, 1981

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on August 31, 1981: U.S. \$92.82

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

WERE YOU IN THE SILVER OR GOLD MARKET BETWEEN SEPT. 1979 AND MARCH 1980?

If you were, and your financial position was damaged, you can be a member of our GROUP ACTION SUIT which we intend to file against the Directors of the CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE and COMEX and their affiliates. This is our second and final public notice. Our group has been in existence for well over one year and in that time we have retained counsel. investigated our rights, testified in Washington, and prepared the ground work for our upcoming lawsuit. If you are interested in joining this Action, please contact us immediately.

Free Market Compensation

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By Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- I Clerical **Vestments**
- pere ou fils 16 Fellow 14 Tabby talk 15 Pointless
- 17 Herman or George Herman 18 Portents for
- Pompey — Your Face Before Me," 1937 song 20 Diabolic
- 22 Algonquian gelt 24 Jackets 25 Most asher 26 He "hit 'em
- where they ain't" 29 Sacred 30 States of health,
- prosperity. 34 Gobbled 35 Mixes 37 Ordinal-
- number ender **38** 26-inning game, e.g. 41 Modern
- 42 St. Louis Browns Hall of Famer

ALGIERS

Bangkok Beirut

CASABLANCA

CHICAGO COPENHAGEN COSTA DEL SOL

DAMASCUS

FLORENCE

FRANKFURT

JERUSALEM

LAS PALMAS

DUBLIN

BERLIN

AMSTERDAM

WEATHER

hairdo

- 46 Like a bright night 48 Brooklyn's
- Colonel^{*} 49 Run the 100 50 Epithet for Napoleon, with "the"
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- 58 Magic maker 59 Labor 60 Cozy spot
- 61 Veeps, mgrs., 62 Sp. miss
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- way 5 Canadian quints' name 6 Reveal 7 Junk or fan
- 8 Massachusetts cape 9 Shoreline protectors 10 Foolish fancy

MANILA MEXICO CITY

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 2 1981

DM (8.10 DM 42.53

5 1,0124 5 1,9124 5 1,0164 5 1,0164 5 29,21

Y 2.862 \$47.25

s shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the ex-otes are based on issue prices. The following marginal sym-ations supplied for the IHT:(d)—daily;(w)—weekly;(m)— regularly;(i)—krogolarly.

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(w) Trustcor int. Fd (AE1F)...... (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr........

d) Cortexa International...

(w) Data Force Inti
(w) D.G.C.
(d) Dreyfus Fund Inf1
(w) Dreyfus Intercentinent
(d) Europe Obligations
(d) Energy Inti. N.V.
(w) First Eagle Fund
(w) Fonselax Issue Pr
(w) Fonmula Selection Fd
(d) Fonditalia

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(m) NSP FIT (BSP : \$124.44)

(m) Winchester Diversified ** \$77.66 (w) Wisrigwide Securities 5712.49

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(w) Transpocific Fund

(d) UNICO Fund

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- 23 "A" to Moishe D 25 Earl or duke 26 Sound of a solid hit
- 28 Buck baseball Hall of Famer 31 Type of
- 32 Antoine's "to 33 Memorable baseball-mad restaurateur
- 35 Deficit 36 Royalist of '76 39 Versus 40 Lottery prize 41 "A" on box SCOT 65
- 43 Amatory 44 World-45 Plural endings 46 Binge 47 Meadowlands
- events 49 Coach-tobatter gesture 50 Malacca
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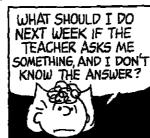
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HEY BIG BROTHER. WAKE UP!











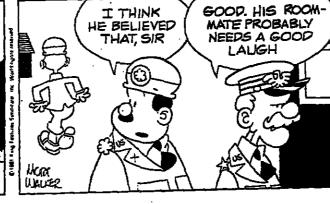








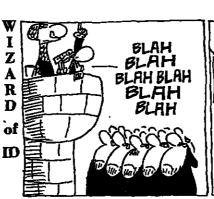




















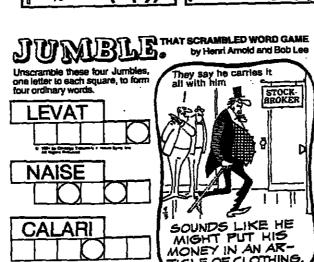






HIMSELF

PARKER.



VORREF

Print answer here: Jumbles: ROACH UTTER APATHY BUNKER Answer: You can get up at the end of this illness— THE "CRO-UP"



BEFORE WE START DECIDING WHAT I SHOULD DO. WHICH ONE OF YOUIS THE BOSS ?

BOOKS.

THE AGE OF THE CATHEDRALS Art and Society, 980-1420

By Georges Duby

Translated by Electron Levieux and Barbara Thompson (Illustrated), 312pp \$22,50.

University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 6065 Reviewed by John Russell

WHEN they were built, and for a long time afterward, the early Gothic cathedrals of France were the wonder of the Western world. Nothing like their lacy aerial structures had ever been seen before. Never had light and color been as beautifully conju-gated as in their windows of tinted glass. There had been great sculptures in the world before, but even in comparison with Egypt, China and ancient Greece, the sculptured doorways of those French cathedrals were noth-

ing to be ashamed of.

What made these cathedrals possible was the vaulted rib. "From being a mere strengthening device," the great French art historian Henri Focillon tells us, "the vaulted rib became the progenitor of an entire style." With the vaulted rib as point of departure, buildings of an unprecedented kind became possible.

Encyclopedic Creations

To Focillon, the early Gothic cathedrals "are not dedicated to the beatitudes alone. The whole of creation, full and frank, takes its place within them. Built and decorated, as they were, in the days of the great en-cyclopedias, when the middle age sought for the first time to assess itself, its intellectual resources and its stock of knowledge, they too are ency-

clopedic."
That idea has no sooner been put to us than we see that Focilion is quite right. These three-dimensional encyclopedias, with their storytelling windows and sculptures, their superabundance of homely detail, could never have come about in the context of the Romanesque cathedrals, with their bare and noble walls, their panes of clear glass and their slow-moving majesty of form. Nor is it an accident that the great early Gothic cathedrals were for the most part metropolitan

constructions.

It was in tightly packed cities and towns within striking distance of Paris, and with all the resources of learning and speculation close at hand, that the Gothic got off the ground "Got off the ground" is not a figure of speech. The distribution of thrust, the calculation of forces and all the other technical problems to which architects addressed themselves from the end of the 12th century onwards were intermediary stages in the adventure of building higher and thinner than had been dreamed of before.

For half a century now, French historians like Focillon and Emile Māle have told us that the French cathedrals are paradigms of a hierar-chical system in which, with God as its center, "a secret force binds together, and gathers into its gravitational field, every aspect of life." In this context, visitors to France should now reckon with Georges Duby.

Duby is Professor of Social History at the Collège de France, and his "The Age of the Cathedrals" has been around in French, in one guise or another, since 1966. It was high time that it was translated. Like Jacones Le Goff's "Time, Work and Culture in the Middle Ages" (also published in the United States by the University of Chicago Press), it sets before us what the French have acclaimed as an alternative Middle Ages, and it can be read with pleasure even by those who would not normally be drawn to the subject

New Questions

If "The Age of the Cathedrals" has a fault, it is that Professor Duby knows too much, has too many new ideas and takes such delight in setting them out. The concept of linear narrative gives way therefore to a system of ideas in which insights whiz to and fro like meteorites. In time, as in place, the author darts back and forth. And as he races along we become aware of questions that had never entered our heads before. Why did basilicas get a second apse at their west end in countries covered by the Carolingian empire? At what point did it cease to be taken for granted that the contempo-rary world was barbarian and all perfection was to be found in the past? Why did the miles literatus, or military bookworm, come on the scene after

Solution to Previous Puzzle

an almost mandatory illiteracy been bred into the very notice kagatheod.

what was the effect upon at of What was the effect upon and a vocatility with which now the same on the nobles and now the band most authority. At what anost authority. At what and "heavenly lerusalem" merely a hope, a regret a gand no longer a part of expension why did the drapers, the dyn fullers and the "blue-nailed profilers and the "blue-nailed profilers" at" in certain Flemish cuits of first recorded industrial states in tory in the year 1280? Why was it in the I th century the entire rate the Italian town of Amali was and where did they all go? Why the quadrivium, or second eye of liberal arts in I th-century the iberal arts in 11th-century comsist almost entirely of most

Questions such as these (and since of others) are no sooner and answered in "The Age of Cuthedrais." where an exceptions telligence marches to the best of kettledrum.

kettledrum.

Readers whose prime concess
have a better time when they near
the cathedrals may at first report
the cathedrals themselves are
more often in the foreground of
baok. Was it not a supreme more hook. Was it not a supreme mon in history when the world -1 or here from a contemporary many.
Cluniae monk Racul Gister
"shook off its decrepitude and di
itself everywhere in a white doc churches?"

Supreme it was, beyond a done Faued with the west window in Carres, we see today what Heavy in 1857: "a circular window immense circumference, with a day row of sculptured spokes and a seculptured spokes and a seculpture from its center and locking in great lofty field of stone, as come Time itself."

But the age of the cathedrale aiso about power, about more, a international trade, about the and about education's corollary, a pendence of mind. And it was a the (relative) emancipation of we about the status of the arist. about conspicuous waste as it practiced — almost to the position of the position of the period. On all there ters, Georges Duby has much in us - so much, in fact, that we i know when he has said his has

on any particular topic.
This is especially the case sh come to the illustrations. His 24 trations look as if they had been ed in a small faraway country at year 1923 by someone who had a handful of old postered to the from. And yet, drab as they see. inspire Professor Duby to esta notes that form an evaluate the text proper. Anyone who say them would miss some of our months.

them would miss some of our work
most provocative formulation.

On the indiquity of fear affects
dral age he is very strong, for work
Those who think of the anticulathe epitome of a universal high
told that "the religion paragral
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the people but of a small sole of in
lectuals." (Whereas the great sing
were possessed by the feet of the
In other words, the instincts of In other words, the insights of the dral art were men "who told the selves that Christ had come death.") Stamed glass wanters not all have been equally her there came a point at white weaknesses melted away into acting fairyland that disspeted any but held the feelings carriers.

Faced with forsulations are

these, we are likely to fed. a down this woncjerful book, that today is what it was 700 years one of the high places of the scholarship:

John Russell is an art craic 4 New York Times.

Art Monthly Plan To Move to N.Y.

The Associated Pres LONDON — The Consider U.S.-owned monthly art in that has been printed in Lordon 1901, is moving to New York new editor in chief will be Hoving former director of York Metropolitan Museum Hoving said the magazine a bigger sale by becoming mational in coverage.

national in coverage.

The Connoisseur has too since 1927 by the Hearst Opportunities and primarily remained edited and primarily don. Two-thirds of its 1450 issue are outside Britain.

But if Lawrence had played miracle he and Kantar wood

won the event and West

By Alon Tre

BRIDGE

MOST of the top-ranked players in the game are resigned to the fact that miracles do not happen, at least for them. A former world champion adopted that attitude on the diagramed deal from the life master pair championship and his decision cost him the title.

Playing against the eventual winners, Kantar and Lawrence hid the North-South cards as shown to seven no-trump. When a diamond was led, Lawrence discovered that he had plenty of tricks but no way to reach dummy's spades.

The only way to reach the dummy was to lead a top heart and hope the jack would fall. But this required the small miracle of a singleton heart jack -a one in eight chance.

Lawrence realized that other pairs would reach a grand slam and that it was important to go down not more than one trick at match-point scoring. Accordingly, he cashed the spade are and led a low heart, aiming to make the heart ten an entry if West held the

He did indeed hold the jack, and the result, as planned, was down one.

NORTH(D) •EQ 153 V103 0754 4842 WEST OH. **41087** ₽KJ# 0 QJ 198B SOUTH ... VAKQ1753 OAK3 **₽ A** 7 North and South

East Pass Pass Pass Pass 47

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

TICLE OF CLOTHING.

Now arrange the carded latters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Stewart would have dropped!

South 2-4 3.7 * **6** 0 1 1 1 INT.

Jackson, Mumphrey Pace Yankees Past Twins for 5th Victory in Row

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. _ eggie Jackson hit a three run ome run and Jerry Mumphrey of three runs batted in Tuesday

ight to lead New York to its fifth raight victory, 11-6, over

finnsesota. Dave Winfield and Willie Ranshir also drove in two runs each-

ASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rick Reuschel (2-1) checked Twins on five hits through sevminings before giving way to re-

an the ninth inning Larry Milomne tripled and scored on a sinby Mumphrey before Jackson a 3-0 prich off John Verhoeven ore than 400 feet for his 19th cahome run at Metropolitan Sta-

Royals 3, Brewers 1

in Kansas City, Frank White's wenth-inning single through a som-in infield drove in two runs thack the eight-hit pitching of iny Gura and give the Royals a rictory over Milwankee.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2

Boston, Don Baylor and Bob-Grich had run-scoring singles reliever Don Aase pitched out one-out bases-loaded jam in minth to spark California to a factory over the Red Sox. Ken th (11-6) became the first scan league pitcher to win 11 hat needed help in the final Asse came on to retire Stapleton on a pop-up, Rich an on an RBI groundout after walking Rick Miller inonally, Joe Rudi on a ground-learned his minth save.

Mangers 3 Arlington, Texas, Lloyd

w drove in four runs with a He and a home run and Jim scattered nine hits as Todefeated Texas, 9-3.

Tigers 2, White Sox 1

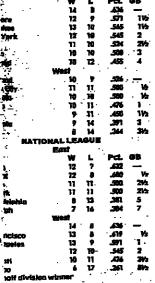
Chicago, Steve Kemp's two-RBI single in the ninth gave but a 2-1 victory over the the Sox, Chicago's fifth straight at. Lou Whitaker opened the isman (3-10), making his first earance since joining the White Ricky Peters sacrificed him to nd and, after Alan Trammell l out. Kemp singled to center.

Orioles 1, Mariners 0

Baltimore, Steve Stone went imnings to help the Orioles
The Deattle, 1-0, in a matching of thitters. Stone allowed singles ulio Cruz in the fourth and y Bulling in the sixth; Glenn ott gave up a fourth-inning ile to Rich Dauer — who ed on groundouts Ken Single-and Eddie Murray — and a e in the sixth to Al Bumbry. z since May 16; last year's Cy

Major League **Standings**

Pct. GB



esday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE e 200 000 218-3 11 1 910 000 001-2 8 8 1 Acse (9) and Downing: Stanley, Burg-1: Asonie (8) and Gedman. W.—Persch.

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4 Davis (B), LoRoche (F) and Foote;
O'Conner (5), Verhoeven (4) and
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4 York, Jockson (8),
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Petry, 7-6, L—Koosmon, 3-10,
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ond Whift; Dorwin, Whitehouse (3), 5). Butcher (8) and S.Johnson, W.— 48, L.—Dorwin, S.7. HRs.—Teronin, (5). Texast Jones (1). NATIONAL LEAGUE 062 901 600-3 5 6 060 080 000-0 3 1

and Boone; Mainter, Sediration (7) and W-Cariton, 11-2, L.- Mainter, 4-6, 11R-

W-Cartien, 11-2, L. Permany res. Free No. Matthews [2].

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Jane (A) Marchiel (7) and Travino; -Leach (6), Marshall (7) and Tre-

Howell (5), W.Heroendez (5), Glessel bris; Wise, Urren (7) and Kennedy, JS L-Krukow, 44, HR-Sen-Disso.

000 161 000-2 5 3 000 030 10x-4 6 1 ind Tanact: Sive. Helland (7) and ive. 7-1 L.—Forsch,7-4.

001 000 000 001 00-2 13 4 1 000 100 000 001 01-3 14. 1 Lee (7), D.Robinson (18), Cruz (12), 1, Janes (14) and Pena; Volentuelu, 1 Stewari (12), Niedenfuer (14) and 1 Niedenfuer, 2-8, L—Janes, 2-2.

Young Award winner showed no over the Mets. The triumph was evidence of the tendimitis that had the Astros' sixth in a row. bothered him early this season. Tippy Martinez earned the save.

In the National League, in Atlanta, Steve Carlton pitched a three-hitter and Gary Matthews drove the game's only runs with a single and a homer as Philadelphia beat the Braves, 3-0. Cariton (11-3) did not allow a runner past second.

Expos 4, Reds 3

In Cincinnati, Warren Cromartie singled home the winning run in a three-run seventh to give Mon-treal a 4-3 decision over the Reds. Trailing, 3-1, the Expos touched four pitchers for three hits and a walk and benefitted from an error by third baseman Ray Knight in mounting their rally.

Astros 3, Mets 2

In Houston, reliever Mike Marshall's wild pitch to pinch-hitter Harry Spilman in the ninth allowed Scott Loucks to score from

Padres 3, Cubs 2

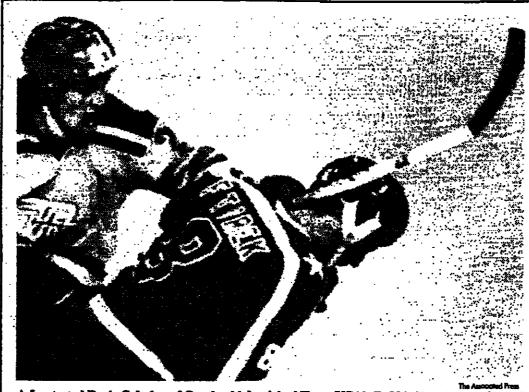
In San Diego, Ruppert Jones drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly as the Padres took their third straight, 3-2, over

Giants 4, Cardinals 2

In San Francisco, Vida Blue and Al Holland pitched a five-hitter against St. Louis as the Giants won their fifth straight, 4-2. Blue (7-5) gave up four hits and two nuss in-six innings; Holland recorded his sixth save. The Giants scored three runs off Bob Forsch (7-4) in the fifth on singles by Joe Morgan, Jack Clark and Darrell Evans and an error by right fielder Sixto Lezcano that allowed two

Dodgers 3, Pirates 2

In Los Angeles, Ron Cey singled in Ken Landreaux in the 14th to give the Dodgers a 3-2 triumph over Pittsburgh. Landreaux had third, giving Houston a 3-2 victory opened the inning with a double.



A frustrated Borje Salming of Sweden high-sticked Team USA's Robbie Ftorek near the end of Tuesday's opening-round 3-1 victory for the Americans in the Canada Cup hockey tournament. Wayne Gretzky and Mike Bossy had two goals apiece in Canada's 9-0 rout of Finland, and Czechoslovakia held the Soviet Union to just 16 shots on goal in those teams' 1-1 tie.

One More Time: Cowboys, Rams Teams to Beat

catch Gary Danielson's passes.

Two newcomers on an improv

ing defense are Curtis Green, the

No. 2 draft choice who will start at

tackle, and Gary Cobb, who re-

places the veteran Charley Weaver

at linebacker. The right end, Al

Baker, is probably the league's best

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service NEW YORK - A look at the teams of the National Conference and their expected order of finish in the National Football League's 62d season, which starts this week-

Eastern Division

Dallas

If Mike Downs, a rookie free agent from Rice promoted to the starting lineup last week, can come through, then the Cowboys (12-4) will have solved their defensive backfield problem, which is the only one they have Tom Landry, the coach, moved Dennis Thurman, one of his better operatives, to cornerback in place of Aaron Mitchell and Downs took Thurman's place at free safety, the first rookie to play the position since

Cliff Hams in 1970. With Larry Cole retired, John Dutton will play regularly on the awesome defensive line. Downs would be the only newcomer on

The Cowboys had been stewing about their secondary while the rest of the team fell into place. Ron Springs has a small edge on Robert Newhouse for the fullback position; Bob Shaw replaced the injured veteran John Fitzgerald at center and Butch Johnson took over for Tony Hill at wide receiver. The offense led the league in scoring 454 points and Tony Dorsett is ready for his best season

The Eagles (12-4) have the NFL's best defense, according to Landry, and it will have to hold tight this year because the offense will have problems. The line could use some depth if quarterback Ron Jaworski is to have another big year. His receivers — Harold Car-michael, Charlie Smith and Keith Krepfle — are back.
The defense, making full use of

specialists like Claude Humphrey, Ken Clarke, Reggie Wilkes and John Sciarra, has an outstanding new linebacker, Al Chesley, who replaced Bill Bergey.

St. Louis

The division's other teams will struggle to achieve winning seasons, let alone the playoffs. The Cardinals (5-11) blend older players nearing the end of their careers like Jim Hart, the 37-year-old quarterback; Roger Wehrli; Dan Dierdorf and Mel Gray with untested youngsters like Theotis Brown, the new fullback replacing Wayne Morris; Stump Mitchell, a rookie halfback; Mark Bell, a wide receiver, Charlie Baker, a linebacker, and Rush Brown, a defensive end. All but Mitchell are regulars. If halfback Ottis Anderson has another big season and the defense tightens up, the Cardinals could be a pest. They have seven games against 1980 playoff teams.

.... Washington

The Redskins (6-10) will present more new faces than any other team and also a new coach, Joe Gibbs. Until he can put together an offensive line meeting NFL standards, the Redskins will be severely limited. That goes for Joe Theismann, the capable quarter-back; John Riggins, back after a season's absence to play fullback, and two new halfbacks, Terry Metcaif, the former Cardinal back from the Canadian League, and Joe Washington, acquired from Baltimore.

NFL Exhibition

The defense will be respectable rookie year, gaining 1,303 yards. thanks to linebackers Monte Coleman, Rich Milot and Neil Ol-

New York Giants

Ray Perkins, now in his third season with the Giants (4-12), insists his team is improved. But problems persist. Perkins admits his offensive line has shortcomings and he has yet to find a capable, healthy fullback. Quarterback Phil Simms has Danny Pittman and Earnest Gray as primary receivers. Two rookies will start on de-

NFC PREVIEW

fense, Lawrence Taylor at linebacker and Bill Neill at tackle. Lyle Blackwood, the strong safety last with the Colts, is the other newcomer. This defense gave up 425 points last year; only New Orleans allowed more.

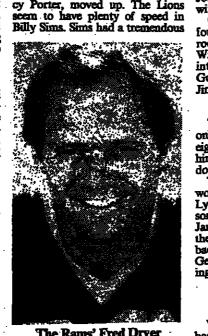
Central Division Minnesota

The Vikings (9-7) tied with De-troit for the 1980 division title, but this was an ordinary team that scored 317 points and allowed 308. It was also a passing team and will be so again, with Toruny Kramer throwing to Ahmad Rashad and backs Ricky Young and Ted Brown Coach Bud Grant has not

made a single change on offense. New starters on defense will be Doug Martin, last year's first draft choice, at tackle; and John Swain and Willie Teal at cornerback. Matt Blair, the linebacker, continues as the team's No. 1 performer.

The Lions (9-7) have not been in won a division title in 1957. Mark Nichols, the first draft

choice, so impressive last year that he became a starting wide receiver, was hurt and another rookie, Tracy Porter, moved up. The Lions seem to have plenty of speed in Billy Sims. Sims had a tremendous



The Rams' Fred Dryer

Chicago The Bears (7-9) hired Ted Marchibroda, the former Baltimore

coach, to upgrade their passing of-fense. Marchibroda is satisfied with the quarterback, Vince Evans, but still is looking for better receivers. But the Bears are going to give the football to Walter Pay-ton again because he does so much

Horne, has been starting at tackle on an impressive offensive line. As for defense, Alan Page is back at tackle for his 15th season. There will be two new linebackers starting. Ohs Wilson and rookie Mike Singletary, and two defensive backs. Lenny Walterscheid for Dong Plank at safety and Reuben Henderson, a rookie, at corner-

The first draft choice, Keith Van

If the passing offense produces and Payton does not wear out the Bears will be fighting for the divi-

Tampa Bay

The Buccaneers (5-10-1) won it in 1979, but then the defense went sour — last year giving up 104 more points than the season before. They could not get a running game going either, and the team fell back into mediocrity. There have been few surprises this sum-

Hugh Green, the first draft the playoffs since 1970 and last choice from Pitt, quickly moved into a starting role at linebacker.
Rookie John Holt became a starter after two regulars in the defensive backfield, Mark Cotney and Curtis Jordan, were lost for the season

with injuries. Coach John McKay may have found the fullback he needed in rookie starter James Wilder. Doug Williams, who has cut down on his interceptions, will be passing to Gordon Jones, Kevin House and Jimmie Giles.

.Green Bay

The Packers (5-10-1) have had only one winning season in the last eight and Coach Bart Starr has hinted he will move on if matters do not get better soon.

The offensive team, which has a worrisome line, counts heavily Lynn Dickey, who had a fine season last year at quarterback, and James Lofton, the receiver voted to the Pro Bowl again. The running backs will be Eddie Lee Ivery and Gerry Ellis, both young and will-

Western Division

Los Angeles

When the Rams (11-5) roll out a hams' Fred Dryer back like Jewerl Thomas or Wendell Tyler behind that enormous

Transactions

BASEBALL

of release.
DETROIT—Recalled Larry Rothschild,
Dennis Kinnev and Jerry Ujdur, Pitchers: Marty
Castillo, third baseman, and Darrell Brown, outfielder, from Evassville of the American Association. d hitter, and Bob McClure, pilo

Horizonal League
PITTSBURGH—Traded Grant Jackson, Pitcher, to Mantired for a player to be named false or coth. Traded Phil Garner, second baseman, to Houston for Johann Ray, Inflatier, and two mi-nor league players to be named later.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL

National Football Leasue
BALTIMORE—Plocad Ed Simonini, linebacker, on the Intered reserve list. Walved Looted
McCreery, fight end.
CHICAGO—Plocad Jerry Muckensturm, linebacker, on the Intured reserve list. Recalled Brion Cobrol, linebacker, ofter he cleared walvers.
CINCINNATI—Walved Mike Levenseller, wide racelver, and Luther Herson, detendive tackle. Placed Ron Simpkins, linebacker; John Stammans, defensive back, and Jim Hamsule, ounter-offensive tackle, on the injured reserve.

bock; Ken Times, detensive lineman, and Rick Dennison, finebacker, Placed Clay Brown, fight end on the Inforced reserve list. Returned Hoven Moses, wide receiver, back to the rester after he cleared waivers. GREEN BAY—Placed Tim Huffman, offen-

GREEN BAY—Placed Tim Huffman, offen-sive tackle; Budity Aydelette, guard, and Carls Codirey, defensive and, on the injured reserve Ret, Waived Eric Torkelson, romains back, HOUSTON—Weived Rich Coster and Jeff Greth, receivers, Placed Gifford Nielson, aucri-erback; Raight Williams, offensive lineman, and Tim Smith, receiver, on the injured reserve list. LOS ANGELES—Staned Jeff Kerna, aucrier-back. Placed Jim Collins, linebacker, on the formuses injured reserve lite. bock. Placed Jim Collins, linebacker, on the four-week injured reserve list.

All NMESOTA—Waived Doup Sutherland, defensive tocklet. Ken Sanders, detensive Resmon, and Morvin Cobb, lefessive back. Placed Ken MocAtes. Held end: Doup Poschol, running back, and Grep Mortha, offensive tockle, on the injured reserve list.

NEW ENGLAND—Placed Slave Clark, deten-

shat end, on the injured reserve list. Walved Alike Hubach, punter.

NEW ORLEANS—Acquired Bill Hurley, de-fensive bock, on walvers from Pithsburgh, and Scott Peliner, titabacker, on walvers from Dal-les. Placed Jerry Boyorsky, defensive backle, on the late of the parties of the Walled Alice Malliage. the injured reserve list. Wolved Mike Williams,

the Infured reserve list. Wolved Mike Williams, defensive back.

N.Y. JETS—Placed Mickey Shuler, tight end, on the Infured reserve list. Re-signed Steve Stephens, light end.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mike Curcia, line-backer. Placed Ocen Miraldi, guard, on the injuryal reserve list.

PITTSBURGH—Walved Matt Bahr, place-kicker, Bill Hurley, defensive back, Bryan Hinke, linebacker, and Jeff Finz, fight end, Resissed Johnsle Dirden, wide raceiver, offer he cleared walvers. Placed Jack Ham, linebacker, on the four-week injured list.

on the four-week intured list.

ST. LOUIS—Wolved Steve Nells. Unebocker;
Steve Rodes and Alike Fisher, wide receivers.
and Rod Phillies, running bock. Claimed John
Playd, wide receiver, an waivers from the Wash
inston Redskins. Added Gres Lar lear, thoth end,
to the roster. Placed Doug Marsh, tight end; Met
Gray, wide receiver, and Kirby Criswell, detensive end, on the injured reserve ligh.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Mike Thomas, running
bock, and Mike Fuller, safety. Placed John Lee,
defensive tockle, and Andrew Gissinger, offensive linemac, on the injured reserve list. on the four-week injured list.

sive Uneman, on the injured reserve list.
SAN FRANCISCO—Re-signed Matt Beuze,
wide receiver, after he cleared waivers. Placed Ed Judie, wide receiver, on the injured reserve

ist. SEATTLE—Signed Milite White defensive end. Acquired Doug Setherland, defensive tockie, on Activers from Militesota, Cut Lauts Buillard, affensive tockle; Terry Dion, detensive tockle; Wilson Alvarez, ptocekicker, and Steve Durham, defensive and Placad Mark Ball, defensive and Placad Mark Ball, defensive and power on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON—Returned Dave Grat, line-bocker, to the raster. Placed Brad Dusek, line-bocker; Dan Pfeiffer, certer, and Charlie Brown, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Welved John Floyd, wide receiver, and Pat Ogels and Je Schow, linearsen.

HOCKEY Notional Hockey Leasure
N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Railo Ruot nseman, and Alikko Leinanen, center. COLLEGE

offensive line, a first down seems like the smallest possible reward. The Rams this season seem to have everything in quantity and quality, even adding another pass receiving threat at tight end, where former Saint Henry Childs takes over. Pat Haden has all the tools a quarterback could need.

Jack Reynolds, the middle linebacker for so long, was released and that promoted Carl Ekern, now in his fifth season with the team. Mike Fanning moved ahead of Cody Jones at tackle and Jones is to give 35-year-old Fred Dryer some relief at end if Dryer will let him. Those marvelous high jumpers in the secondary — Pat Thomas, Rod Perry, Nolan Cromwell and Johnnie Johnson — are present and accounted for.

The Falcons (12-4) now rank among the NFL's elite, and this year's team will be all but a carbon copy of last year's. The only new regular is Bobby Butler, the first draft choice, who replaced the injured Rolland Lawrence at corner-

Coach Leeman Bennett put the finishing touches on this team last year when Junior Miller took over at tight end; William Andrews and Lynn Cain became the established running backs and Buddy Curry, Al Richardson (both rookies) and Joel Williams stepped into the va-cant linebacking positions.

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ference Pro Bowl quarterback while Andrews gained 1,308 yards

San Francisco

ondary defense of the 6-10 49ers. So the club got a new backfield from the draft. Three rookies have been starting and doing well: Ronnie Lott, No. 1 from Southern California; Eric Wright, No. 2 from Missouri, and Carlton Williamson,

No. 3 from Pitt. Coach Bill Walsh continues to search for a halfback to back up Paul Hofer, still recovering from

Walsh is delighted with quarter-back Joe Montana, who in his second pro season had the highest completion percentage and one of the lowest interception rates of the all NFL passers.

The Saints (1-15) start anew under coach Burn Phillips. This team needs everything, especially confidence. Its few assets begin with Archie Manning, the seasoned quart-erback who always does a good job. But Manning may have to go without Wes Chandler, his top receiver, sidelined by mysterious headaches.

Opposing pass receivers staged track meets last season in the sec-

New Orleans

Although off to a slow start, heralded rookie George Rogers will be the tailback in the I formation

of the set to move ahead.

McEnroe, hearing the customary taunts of the crowd following several verbal outbursts, was in complete control in the fourth, breaking in the third and fifth

United Press International

NEW YORK - John McEnroe,

showing traces of the temper that's

lead in the first set tiebreaker and

then sat out two rain delays total-

ing more than 2 hours and 20 min-

utes before disposing of Nuñez, 6-

7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslo-

vakia, the losing finalist last year, had even more trouble than McEn-

roe, escaping a match point in the second set before beating Mary Lou Piatek, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.

Nuñez, ranked 193d in the

world and a professional only

three years, won the opening set

tiebreak, 8-6, taking eight of the last nine points, and played McEn-roe even until the eighth game of

the third set when the Wimbledon

champion achieved the only break

U.S. Open tennis title.

McEnroe had several run-ins with umpire Ken Slye. He received one time delay warning and one conduct warning, and when the rain picked up in the sixth game of the second set, he protested to Slye to call time, screaming, "I don't want to kill myself."

"Basic chaos" said McEnroe of the theatrics that surrounded his match, adding: "It bothers me that people are rude in so many ways. it's sad to see how little support Americans get, but maybe it's just me — I wish people would give me a fair chance.

The 19-year-old Mandlikova, who had referred to the U.S. Tennis Association as "a bunch of dummies" for seeding her only fifth, barely survived opening day after Piatek won the first set tiebreak, 7-2, and had a match point in the 10th game of the second set.

But Mandikova fought back to win the tiebreak, 8-6, and, after dropping the first two games of the final set, won five games in a row to take command. Three other seeds weren't as for-

tunate during a program that was interrupted three times because of rain. Wojtek Fibak, the No. 14 seed from Poland, lost to Kevin Curren of South Africa, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6; Regina Marsikova of Czechoslovakia, seeded 13th, fell to Rosie Casals, 6-2, 6-2; and No. 16 Dianne Fromholtz of Australia lost to Anne Smith, 6-3, 6-3.

Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors, seeded third and fourth, had little trouble advancing to the second round, nor did Tracy Austin, seed-

McEnroe, Mandlikova

Pressed in First Round

been heard around the world, overed third among the women. came rain delays, a hostile home Lendl raced through Hans crowd and a poor start to defeat Juan Nufiez of Chile in four sets Simonsson of Sweden, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2: Conners blew out Briton John Tuesday to begin his defense of the Lloyd, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2, and Austin. over the back injury that sidelined Seeking to become the first man her five months this year, defeated Anne Hobbs of Britain, 6-1, 6-2. to capture the open three consecutive years, McEnroe blew a 5-0

No. 5 seed José-Luis Clerc of Argentina beat Australian Brad Drewett, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, and eighthseeded Eliot Teltscher defeated Victor Amaya, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. In a match that lasted 6 hours and 49 minutes, including two rain delays, 1971 open champion Stan Smith outlasted John Sadri, 5-7, 6-7, 7-5,

Peter McNamara, seeded 11th, defeated fellow Australian John Fitzgerald, 7-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; among the women, No. 7 seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia overcame Zina Garrison of Houston, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, and 12th-seeded Bettina Bunge defeated Marcie Louie, 6-2,

Two promising French clay-court specialists, Thierry Tulasne and Pascal Portes, were beaten by Dick Stockton and Jeff Borowiak respectively. Stockton's 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 triumph reaffirmed his renaissance at the age of 30 after a back injury. Borowiak, who next plays Lendi, brushed aside Portes, 2, 6-3, 6-1.

Because of the rain, only 39 of-Tuesday's 64 scheduled matches were completed.

U.S. Open Results FIRST ROUND

FIRST ROUND

Man't Strates

Jimmy Cosnors del. John Lloyd, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2;
Mork Edmondson del. Ivan DuPasquier, 6-3, 6-2,
6-1; Christophe Roper-Vasselin del. Analy Kohlberg, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; Romesh Krishnan del. Per
Hiertaulst, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3; Ivan Lendi del. Hans
Simonsson, 6-2, 6-2; Peter McNamara del.
John Fibserald, 7-4, 6-3, 6-3; Tom Gutilisson del.
Dominique Bedel, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0; John McEnroe
del. Juan Nunez, 6-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1;
Stan Smith del. John Sodri, 5-7, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4, 7-6;
Dick Stockton del. Thierry Talasma, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
1 Jeff Barawick del. Pascal Partes, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1;
Jay Lapidus del. Mario Martinez, 4-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Pat Dupre del. Jim Delanev, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4,
6-2; Pat Dupre del. Eric Franan, 6-3, 7-4, 6-7, 6-4

6-2: Pet Duare det Jim Detaney, 6-3, 6-4, 4-4, 6-2; Eddie Edwards def. Eric Framm, 6-3, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, Kevin Curren def. Woltek Finak, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6; Marty Dovis def. Lloyd Bourne, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1; Brian Teacher def. Billy Scanton 6-3, 6-2, 7-5; Chip thosper def. Tim Gulfikson, 7-6, 2-4, 6-3, 3-4, 6-1; Eliot Teltscher def. Victor Amoyo, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; Jose-Luis Clerc def. Brod Dreveti, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, Minneys Strates.

Jose-Luis Clerc def. Brod Drewelf, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, Womea's Singles
Tracy Austin def. Anne hobbs, Britain, 6-1, 6-2; Kote Lotham def. Sue Soliba, 6-1, 6-2; Glynis Coles def. Shella McInerney, 6-3, 6-0; Wendy Turnbull def. Zina Garrison, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Peanut Lovie def. Deberah Jevans, 6-2, 6-0; Alycia Maulton def. Bethy Stove, 6-2, 6-0; Alycia Maulton def. Bethy Stove, 6-2, 6-3; Tanya Harford def. Yuana Brzakova, 6-4, 6-2; Tanya Harford def. Yuana Brzakova, 6-4, 6-2; Dianne Fromholtz, 6-3, 6-3; Jeanne DuVall def. Stocy Margolin, 3-6, 6-4, 6-6; Ann Klyamura def. Marianne van der Torre, 7-5; Betlina Burga def. Marianne van der Torre, 7-5; Betlina Burga def. Marianne van der Torre, 7-5; Betlina Burga def. Marianne van der Torre, 7-5;

ros: permina surge cer, marcie Louie, 6-2, 6-1; Susan Alascorin del. Nancy Yeorgin, 3-4, 6-2, 6-4; Coriane Vonter del. Lesile Allen, 1-4, 6-2, 6-3; Catherine Tamvier del. Pilor Vasquez, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1; Rosie Casals del. Regina Marsikova, 6-2, 6-2; Roberto McCallum del. Jane Preyer, 6-2, 6-3; Hana Mandilkova del. Akary Lou Piatek, 6-7, 7-4,

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Art Buchwald

No Fires on Even Days

budget cuts he asked for and the federal government is phasing out of the people business. But the people are still there so the political heavies from now on are going to be the governors and mayors who are expected to provide the same services the

feds have cut out. Mayor Plankton of Red Ink. Mass., told me. "The people gave Reagan a mandate to cut OUL federal spending, but they still want everything the fed-Buchwald

eral government gave them." The president was smart to lay the problem off on you mayors," I said. "He looks great and you look like a bunch of bums.

"Amen," the mayor said. "While he's in California playing cowboy, I'm trying to figure out where I'm going to get the money to run this city for the next four years."

"Any ideas?" I asked. "I believe I can make some cutbacks in the fire department. I'mtrying to get the city council to pass an ordinance that you can

Police Recover Two Paintings

L'oued Press International LONDON --- Police recovered a stelen Rembrandt Wednesday and arrested the four men they said had the masterpiece with them in a taxi. Police said the £1-million (\$1.85 million) painting, missing since Aug. 14, was not damaged. The 1632 oil of Jacob de Gheyn III disappeared from the suburban Dulwich Picture Gallery.

In Baltimore, federal agents reported the recovery of a Rubens painting valued at \$350,000 from an Arlington, Va., motel. Edward D. Hegarty, special agent in charge of the FBI in Baltimore, said the painting, "Triumph of Constantine." completed by Peter Paul Rubens about 1627, was stolen from a Queenstown, Md., estate last year. David Nevin Raymond, 27, of Waldorf, Md., was arrested on a the next time they hand out a mancharge of interstate transportation of stolen goods.

ASHINGTON — Ronald only have a fire on odd days of the Reagan now has most of the week. If you have one on an even day you have to put it out your-

> "That's a big saving," I said. "What are you going to do about the police department?"

> The same thing I'm doing with the libraries. I'm going to keep the police stations open only on Tues-day and Thursday nights and Saturday mornings,'

"And if you want the police at any other time?" You get 12 musical bars of the

'Stars and Stripes Forever,' and a taped message asking you to call

"It sounds like your cuts are deep. I imagine you'll have to economize with your school sys-

"By state law I have to keep the schools open," the mayor said.
"The teachers will be happy to hear that," I said.

"What teachers?" the mayor replied. "I don't have money for chools and teachers."

"How can you have a school system without teachers? "I'm keeping all the janitors on

the payroll," he said.

"I hope you're not going to close the hospitals."

"Of course not. What kind of mayor do you think I am? But we're going to be much tougher on admissions. Just because you're sick and can't afford medical treatment doesn't guarantee you a

"How do you get one?" I asked

"You have to take an entrance exam. There are a lot of people trying to get into city hospitals that are not motivated, and it's better to find out before you admit them whether they have what it takes to be a patient."

"How do you plan to handle garbage removal?" lottery. Each week we'll draw 100 street addresses from a fishbowl, and lucky ones will have

their trash picked up the following

"You seem to be doing pretty good with the cutbacks in service, I hope the voters understand that your economics are in their best

national interests. "If they don't, they'll think twice

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The World According to Irving

The Creator of 'Garp' Checks Into 'The Hotel New Hampshire'

By Curt Suplee Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — John Irvino is hard

ving is bristling with vigilance. He stabs a finger down his perfectly commodious staircase:
You could trip over that pile of books." His anxious eye catches a small piece of body trim stick-ing out from the side of his car: "Somebody could get hurt." He explains at length, three times, bow to drive a couple of miles of simple Vermont road.

"I can't restrict my imagination to my novels," says the 39-year-old author of "The World According to Garp" and four other books. "I am a worrier.

He lives in sun-dappled serenity in his country home outside Putney, Vt., with his wife Shyla and sons Colin, 16, and Brendan,

Sitting on his poolside deck, wrapped in a towel after a fast skinny-dip, Irving ought to look like a man who has the world by the small print. Four years ago, he had a dubious future, three well-reviewed novels that together sold a disappointing 12,000 copies, and "I didn't qualify for a single credit card. I was still bouncing checks to local grocery stores and living like a student."

But then came "Garp," one of the rare events in American fiction to achieve the literary triple play: genuine critical excitement, best-selling public enthusiasm and a cult following (complete with T-shirts and slogans). At times he still seems surprised by this success, as when he catches himself putting a half-finished bottle of ale in the refrigerator and then stops himself and throws it out. Since "Garp," he says, "I've learned to do that."

Since then, too, there are more than 3 million copies of his books in print, Pocket Books has paid a reported \$2.3 million for the paperback rights to his new novel, "The Hotel New Hamp-shire." the movie version of "Garp" is due soon, he has a town house in Cambridge, Mass., and for the foreseeable future he will not have to take a job -"frankly the most important thing that any book can do for any writer."

And the new book (from Dutton with a first printing of



Author Irving: "I am a worrier."

175,000) is a guaranteed popular success, although very different from "Garp." It is "easier to read and more difficult to under stand," Irving says. "I didn't have any trouble understanding it," says Shyla, pausing in her er-rands to sit beside him. He ig-nores this. Sometimes he pays no more attention to his wife of 17 years than he would to the buzz of an air conditioner. At other times, he will reach out for her with an almost reverential care, and they will nuzzle like schoolyard sweethearts.

Moods Change Quickly

He can be the perfect buoyant paterfamilias. But his mood can change fast, and a thought that begins in mild-eyed rumination will often gravitate into rage. His fists rise to his chest, he clenches his iaw and his features cloud into anger as he rails at the book business (publishers are "adversaries" whose profits are "immoral"); and the man who created perhaps the finest American novel of the '70s can become suddenly sullen and defensive about his reputation

This is the man who created the gore-spattered comic cosmos of "Garp," in which an extended family faces "a them-and-us world." In the travails of novelist T.S. Garp and his grimly feminist mother, murder cavorts with

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slapstick, sexual mutilation cohabits with high comedy, rape and adultery abound.

The same is true of "The Hotel New Hampshire," a richly humorous, deeply humane but much simpler saga. The 400-page story follows the seven-member Berry family from New Hampshire to Vienna and back as they found and struggle to maintain three different hotels of the same name. Father Win Berry believes that a good hotel is an analog to a loving family, and in the book they become metaphors for one another.

Irving - who refers to his books as "fairy tales" and "soapoperas" - is loudly insistent that they are not autobiographical: "Both the family I grew up in and my own have been spared accidents of that higher order." Like Garp, Irving was a "townie" at prep school, the oldest by nine years of four children. He was born in Exeter, N.H., and raised by his adopted father - Colin Irving, a teacher of Russian history at Phillips Exeter Academy whom Irving considers the only father he has ever had - and a very strong, outspoken" mother who enjoyed sports.

Throughout a childhood that was "very rural, working in hay-fields and apple orchards," he "couldn't wait to get to go to the school." But it took him five

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years to get out: "I had to work my a- off to get C's except in English courses," where he began to read Hardy, Conrad, Emily Brontë, Dickens and the Russian novelists to whom he still feels a stronger affinity than to Ameri-

Like Garp, Irving became ob-sessed at 15 with both writing and athletics, and as he talks. they often seem mutually sym-

In 1963, he dropped out of the University of New Hampshire and decided to go abroad. He picked Vienna for "its middleness, its East-Westness" and 19th-century feel, learning German at Harvard summer school where he met Shyla Leary, who was studying physics and math at Wheelock College. He spent an "idyllic couple of years" reading German and Austrian literature at the University of Vienna, and began writing seriously. As a habitual symbol in his fiction, the city is "almost like a security blanket now. I know if I can get my characters to Vienna, I can change the rules, I can make other things happen there." But in the new novel, "it's a dark place, it's hell, it's where you go when you grow up, when there's a death in the family."

Although he had only known Shyla for "about a month before I went abroad, and we hadn't seen each other for more than a year," he engineered a "long courtship by love letter." She came to Europe and they were married in Greece in 1964. They returned and Irving graduated from the University of New Hampshire while Shyla worked in the post office. He sold a story to Redbook, which led to a fellowship at the University of Iowa writing program. He stayed for two years and wrote as the master's project his first novel, "Setting Free the Bears."

Irving left in 1967 to take a teaching job at now-defunct Windham College in Vermont. "I winniam conege in vermont. In needed the money," Irving says, although the movie contract for "Bears" paid for the Putney house and enabled the family to go back to Vienna, where Brendan was born in 1969. They returned to the United States the next year, and continued living

as academic migrants (moving 23 times in 11 years), teaching be-

tween grants.
Although his first books sold for very modest soms, Irving and his agent, Peter Matson, decided to take no less than \$20,000 for the book then titled "Lunacy and Sorrow." Three houses were interested, but only the late Henry Robbins - a fan of living's previous work with a new imprint at Dutton — could meet both the price and Irving's standards. Robbins and Irving found an

immediate rapport, and an immediate success: "Garp" sold 115,000 copies in hardcover. Pocket Books (which had paid \$110,000 for 10 years of reprint rights) sold 2 million copies in one of the most lavish promo-tional efforts in recent memory.

Very Informal Life'

And now, with a winning record in the literary nationals, can be keep his hold on things? We live a very informal life, Shyla says somewhat uncertainly. 'It's not like we were one kind of people for 14 or 15 years and now we're suddenly somebody different because of this book. . . 1 understand now very clearly why celebrities associate only with other celebrities in ma ease of emotion. On the other hand, we don't want to do that, do we?" she asks Irving. "Well" he says, "one of the

comforts of being in the company of other people who are ismous is obvious — you don't have to talk about it."

Irving bridles at the merest suggestion that big money or movie exposure could damage his future as a writer. "What am I going to do, turn around and start writing for TV Guide? There's a great, largely American myth that integrity crombles. You either have it or you don't have it. If one's integrity is going to crumble, it's when you're making six thou a year and teaching three sections of freshman English and being badly treated by the head of an English department who has read less than you. speaks of it less well and is a super—of a human being.

I can make one mistake now

out of ego, personal restlessness or reasons other than that a book is ready to be written: I could write a book too soon. I haven't cranked ont a book yet, and my instinct is to go slower and slower. I got nothing but good out of waiting on The Hotel New Hampshire. And next time, Im going to wait a good long

Secariland's Mona Has Diamond Jubi

In Swaziland, 5,000 toncattle pen to mark the tong spring and King Sobbut Br year on the throne. The is Dance, an annual two day and ny in the mountain med a weeklong ode the first royal Diamond since Queen Victories Sobbitza. 82, and in fail drove up in a Lincola for the start of the duraditional part of the traditional part of the was missing. The king for years has failed to exemple in rogative of choosing a wife from among the deader. from among the dearen he estimate, he had 100 wire told

Actor Melvyn Desgla, make last month, left most of in the million estate to his familiansked to have memorable his half-century scring rates nated to unuseums and m nated to inviscious and infinite Douglas' will was filed for pain Manhattan. Douglas, who is Manhattan, ched Ang. (180. The will directed that a sculpture of his wife, filed a gan Douglas, go to a margin selected by David Washing a utor of the will. Mrs. Douglas former congresseous name as Richard Nicesu for a U.S. seat from California in the seat from California in the seat from California in 199 was deleated. Commen graphs, manuscripts and from Douglas career, with cluded the frime Nigoral with Greta Garbo, and There," with the late Poter Sa were ordered turned over at as Arthur, a friend of Dones, thur, who lives in London distribute the items among ums and universities.

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